The Columbian.

VOL 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY DECEMBER 5 1907. NO 47.

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LOUIS J. TOWNSEND.

Prominent Resident of Berwick Succumbs to Illness.

It is often hard to understand why men who are useful and progressive citizens, active in all that pertains to the good of the community, and leaders in church work, are removed by the hand of death in middle life, just at a time when they are in the heighth of their usefulness, while so many drones who are of no good to the public or to themselves are left.

Louis J. Townsend died at his home in Berwick on Thursday evening, November 28th, at six o'clock. About four years ago he became afflicted with stomach trouble, and three years ago he underwent an operation in a Philadelphia hospital, by which he gained temporary relief. But the trouble again arose, and about a month ago he went to the hospital again hoping that he might be helped by another operation. After a consultation the physicians decided that he would not be able to stand the shock, and he was brought back to Berwick on Sunday, November 25, with no hopes for his recovery, and he passed away four days later' ready and willing to go.

He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Townsend of Bloomsburg, and was born in Newport, England, on March 7, 1870. The family came to this country in April, 1871. He obtained a good education in the public schools and the Normal, and after learning the jeweler's trade he opened a jewelry store in Berwick in 1890. He was appointed postmaster of Berwick by President Cleveland, and filled the office with entire satisfaction. At the close of his term he accepted a position in the Auditor's office of the American Car & Foundry Co., which position he resigned after several years to accept that of manager of the Berwick Electric Light Co. which he held up to the time of his death.

Mr. Townsend was one of the most zealous supporters of Christ Episcopal Church, Berwick, and was its treasurer for some years. He was one of the most active in organizing the church, and its success was owing largely to his efforts in conjunction with those of a few other earnest members.

He was married in 1892 to Miss Elizabeth Gruver, who with three children, Ruth, Donald and Fred, survives him. He also leaves his parents, two brothers and a sister, Harry W., Joseph L., of this town, and Mrs. Edward Eyer of Philadelphia.

Mr. Townsend was a young man of affable disposition, always courteous and polite, and popular with all classes. He will be greatly missed not only in his family but in business, church, and Masonic circles. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Caldwell Consistory.

The funeral was held on Tuesday and interment took place in Pine Grove Cemetery. After brief services at the house further services were held at Christ Church the rector, Rev. O. H. Bridgeman officiating. His remarks were peculiary fitting for the occasion. The music at the church was rendered by the vested choir.

The services at the cemetery were in charge of Knapp Lodge, with full Masonic ceremonial. Crusade Quartette rendered "Come Unto Me" and "So Mote it Be." A large delegation of Bloomsburg Masons and other friends were present.

The floral offerings were most beautiful and profuse. Nearly two hundred pounds of flowers were sent from Bloomsburg by express, by loving friends who thus evinced their high esteem for the deceased, and their sympathy for the surviving relatives.

THE CURFEW.

There sooms to be little opposition to the curfew law. About the only argument advanced by the few who are opposed to it, is that people ought to keep their children at home nights without asking the police to do it for them.

Therein lies the trouble. Some parents who want to keep their children off the streets are unable to do so, while there are many who could do so, but will not do it. They seem to turn them loose to get them out of the way.

It is because so many people will not do as they ought to do that makes all law necessary. If there were no criminals there would be no reason for courts and jails and all the complicated machinery for the prevention and punishment of crime.

It is not a crime for a child to be on the streets at night, but it is because the child learns many things that it ought not to know, when allowed to run at will after dark, things which tend to a formation of vicious habits, that the law steps in and interferes.

When it takes effect the new ordinance should be rigidly enforced. If it is not, it will soon be a dead letter.

A FORMER RESIDENT DEAD.

J. J. Robbins died at his daughter's home in Wilkes-Barre, last Saturday, after an illness of several weeks,

He was born at Iola, this county, on April 28, 1828, and resided in Bloomsburg for many years. Here he organized the Columbia Iron Works, whose shops were on the site now occupied by the American Car & Foundry Co. and was engaged in other business enterprises. In 1875 he moved to Wilkes-Barre, where he was always an active citizen, engaged in the milling business, and the promoter of the steam heat company and several gas companies.

He is survived by his wife, one son, Charles W., and three daughters, Mrs. J. W. Benscoter of Wilkes-Barre, Miss Hattie E. and Mrs. Edward Paul of Milton.

BANQUET TO GRANGERS.

The banquet given on Thanksgiving evening by Congressman and Mrs. John G. McHenry to the members of Benton Grange, was a delightful affair. It was served at the Exchange Hotel, Benton, and about 200 guests were present. The room was beautifully decorated. Hon. Russel Karns acted as toastmaster, and speeches were made by C. H. Dildine, William Lesher, E. E. Shultz, Hon. John G. McHenry, Rev. I. B. Crist and Dr. I. L. Edwards. It was a pleasant affair throughout.

DIED ON THANKSGIVING.

After having prepared the Thanksgiving dinner last Thursday, and apparently in her usual health, Mrs. Frank Keller was seized with an attack of heart trouble after retiring at night. She went to the bath room and a short time afterwards was found dead by her husband. She had lived in Bloomsburg most of her life. She is survived by her husband and six children, all adults.

COUNTY INSTITUTE.

The Teachers' Institute in session this week is a very successful one. The instructors are all men of high reputation and the evening entertainments have all been first class.

The opening number was the Katharine Ridgeway Concert Company. This is the fifth time Miss Ridgeway has been here, and she is always greeted with a packed house. Her recitations are all very entertaining and were filled with mingled humor and pathos.

Miss La Grange, pianist, and Mr, Chalmers, basso, are articles of much merit.

On Tuesday evening the lecture by Rev. Dr. Cadman was fully up to the high reputation which he bears.

The Royal Gypsy Concert Company proved themselves excellent entertainers on Wednesday evening and to-night the series closes with a lecture by Edward Amherst Ott. The institute closes on Friday at noon. Superintendent Evans is to be congratulated upon its success in every respect.

DROWNED HERSELF FOR LOVE.

Because her parents disapproved of the attentions paid to her by a young man, Lucy, the 16 year old daughter of Phineas Smith of Catawissa, drowned herself in the Susquehanna River at that place on Monday morning. Her father severely reprimanded her for entertaining the young man during the absence of the parents on Saturday. Early Monday morning she remarked that she would not go to work at the shoe factory where she was employed, and soon after went out the back door saying she would soon return. After a time a brother went in search of her, and found tracks in the snow leading to the river bank, to a small boat.

The alarm was given and a search in the river begun, but the body was not recovered until Tuesday morning, when it was found near the first pier of the bridge by David Henry and Ben Hollingshead, who were using grappling irons. It was removed to the shore and put in charge of an undertaker. It is a sad case, and the parents have the sympathy of the people.

The funeral will be held on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

PHILO REUNION.

Thanksgiving was Philo Day at the Normal. Besides their annual reunion the day was marked by the dedication of their beautiful new quarters in Science Hall. The program consisted of an address by the President, Albert Solleder, an historical sketch of the society by Dr. Waller, remarks by Profs. Sutliff and Albert, J. C. Brown, Chas. Fritz and Charles Skeer. These were interspersed with selections by the orchestra, vocal solo by Miss Letson and violin solo by Mr. Escanaverino.

A social gathering was held in the gymnasium which was handsomely decorated.

The new room of the society is thoroughly equipped and beautifully furnished.

In the evening the Colonial Octette gave a concert under the auspices of Philo. The auditorium was well filled, and the program was a popular one, and was very enjoyable.

The union service at the M. E. church last Thursday evening was largely attended. Rev. G. R. Smith, pastor of the Baptist church preached an able sermon.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Looks Like a Busy Term.

The regular December sessions of court opened on Monday morning, with Judge Evans and associates Krickbaum and Yeager on the bench.

The returns of constables were taken and the jury list called.

The constables of Beaver, Sugarloaf, Pine, Greenwood, Jackson, and Fishing Creek townships reported the roads in bad condition, and that many index boards were not up. These cases were turned over to the District Attorney.

H. W. Angle, constable of Scott, returned a communication signed by Charles Schug, charging Wesley Gruver of the Espy Hotel with selling liquor to minors. The court directed the District Attorney to send up a bill of indictment.

Judge Evans handed down the following opinions:

Lewis vs Lewis. Divorce decreed.

Emma J. Harmony vs. John Harmony, decree refused as desertion had not been proven.

In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of Columbia County to file an appeal nunc pro tunc from the settlement of the account of Jeremiah Snyder, former County Treasurer, in the sum of $1126.52, in a very exhaustive opinion the Court refused the application for an appeal, stating that the county had not been wronged and if either former County Treasurer Croop or Snyder were damaged that it is their own matter. The county paid the order and whether it was paid by the proper treasurer cannot be decided in an appeal of this kind. The allowance of the credit to Snyder did not operate against the county. Rule discharged.

In the matter of the appointment of an inspector for the school district of Beaver township. This proceeding came to court on a petition setting forth that the directors refuse to provide school accommodations at Klingaman's corner. The directors flatly deny the charge and claim that there is no necessity for a school building at Klingaman's corner. The report set forth that the directors had been negligent in not providing these school accommodations, but the Court held that this of itself was not conclusive and binding of the Court, and unless it could be shown that the school directors were willfully negligent in providing accommodations the rule must be dismissed. Now December 2, 1907, rule discharged.

In the estate of Margaret A. Smith, late of Greenwood township, deceased, report of sale confirmed nisi.

In the estate of Emma McNinch, deceased, report of sale confirmed nisi.

Rebecca H. Chromis vs. Robert V. Chromis, divorce, subpœna awarded.

In the estate of Mary E. Brewster, deceased, report of sale confirmed nisi.

In the matter of the corporation of the Orphanage and Home Association P. O. S. of A., corporation proved by master and charter decreed by the Court.

In the estate of Sarah E. Johnson, deceased, report of sale confirmed nisi.

In the matter of the application of Mathias Frantz, a weak minded person, for the appointment of a committee, Saturday, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock, fixed as the time for the hearing.

Report of viewers on public road in Catawissa confirmed nisi.

In the estate of William Getkin and David Raup report of sale confirmed nisi.

The petition of P. W. Miller, guardian of Samuel Klase, a weak-minded person, for the sale of real estate ordered sold, bond in sum of $3,100.

The report of viewers on the opening of East First street in the Town of Bloomsburg confirmed nisi.

In the reopening of East Fourth street, on motion of A. N. Yost, Esq., the view in this case was continued until February term, 1908.

Owners of land in Franklin township upon which it is proposed to erect a school house presented a petition for a rule to show cause why they should not appeal from the assessment of damages.

On motion of District Attorney Small, it was decided to take up the West Berwick riot cases on Thursday morning.

In the estate of Mary A. Pursel, a lunatic, report of auditor on distribution confirmed nisi.

The petition of Albert C. Boston and Mame C. Boston for the adoption of May Ringrose, daughter of Harry Ringrose. The father and mother of the children have separated and are living apart. Adoption decreed.

A petition was presented by E. J. Flynn, Esq., in the matter of the lunacy of James Naughton, of Conyngham township. The petition was signed by his niece Sarah Naughton and an order was made appointing a commission in lunacy.

On motion R. O. Brockway was continued as commissioner in the matter of the lunacy of Alvada Campbell to report at February term.

R. Elizabeth McClure vs. C. B. McClure, divorce, J. G. Jayne, Esq., is continued as master to report at February term.

In re partition proceedings in the estate of Delilah Kramer, deceased, the return of the writ of partition continued until next term.

In re estate of George W. Supplee, deceased, H. Mont. Smith Esq., is continued as auditor to report on the first Monday of January, 1908.

Continued on page 5.

DANVILLE LODGE OF SORROW.

The Elks' memorial service in the Danville Opera House last Sunday afternoon was a beautiful and impressive one. The stage decorations of flowers and palms and evergreen formed a most attractive scene. A large audience was present.

The program consisted of prayer, selection by the Orphans Glee Club, alto solo by Mrs. Divel, bass solo by W. R. Miller, memorial address by Hon. C. B. Staples of Stroudsburg, closing exercises by the lodge, interspersed with selections by the orchestra.

The orchestra consisted of twelve pieces, three members being from Bloomsburg, namely Prof. Chas. P. Elwell, Guy Knorr and Lloyd Kitchen, the others being from Danville. Prof. Elwell was the leader, with first violin. The following selections were rendered by them:

Prelude—"Bohemian Girl."
Interlude—"Evening Star" with trombone solo by Guy Knorr.
Interlude—Handel's "Largo."
Postlude—"March Pontificale."

In speaking of the music the Danville *Morning News* says:

"The prelude was exquisitely rendered and it should be remarked that throughout the whole service the orchestra splendidly sustained its opening effort."

Judge Staples' address was an admirable one, and the entire program was a most appropriate and inspiring one.

DIED AT HOSPITAL.

Miss Verda Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Smith, of Benton, contracted typhoid fever while nursing a patient in the Williamsport Hospital where she was in training for a nurse, and died last Thursday. The remains were brought to Benton on Friday, and the funeral was held on Sunday in the Benton M. E. church. The attendance was very large.

R. R. John has moved his law office to the rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Champlin in the Ent building.

What Kling Said

(By Kennett Harris.)

On the whole the people in Bibberly Heights get along very well together. Rows between neighbors are infrequent. But Jessup and Kling had a little misunderstanding last summer over a lawn mower. It has since been cleared up, Jessup says.

Jessup is a popular man, easy going and big-hearted. In all the time he has lived in the suburb he has not had anything like a squabble with a living soul except Kling. He finds something good to say about everybody.

When he comes in on the evening train every child runs to him and greets him like an own parent, almost—more effusively, if anything, in many cases. He has an infectious laugh and an open hand. He is neighborly, likes to be on good terms with everybody. Still, he took rather a dislike to Kling the first time they met.

That was in old Mrs. Kilsted's shop Mrs. Kilsted has a little home bakery. She's a dear old soul and bakes the most delicious bread and cake imaginable. All the women in the Heights patronize her, but necessarily the patronage is not large, as yet. The suburb is only just beginning to get its growth. Quite reasonable, too, in her prices. But Kling was kicking.

"Seven cents is altogether too much for a loaf of bread," he said. "We've never paid more than 5 for it in town."

"I really don't make a great deal of profit on it," said meek Mrs. Kilsted.

"You ought to," said Kling. "The bakeries do pretty well. Some of 'em sell two loaves for 5 cents. I wouldn't mind paying 5 but 7 is exorbitant."

Mrs. Kilsted's withered cheeks flushed. "The ladies generally say that my bread is much better than the ordinary baker's bread," she said.

"I don't see it," said Kling, looking in a disparaging manner at the loaf he held. "It doesn't seem to me to be full weight even."

Then, seeing Jessup for the first time, he took two additional pennies grudgingly from his pocket and passed the loaf over to be wrapped. Jessup says that in half an hour more he could have persuaded the old lady to refund him that bread for 5 cents—if she hadn't given in sooner.

All the tradesmen had some similar story to tell. Once Kling came home overladen with bundles from town and a heavy suitcase. Willie Pemberton, a most polite boy, seeing Kling was having some difficulty balancing his load, offered to help him.

"I guess I don't need you," snapped Kling, and forthwith dropped a package. As he stooped to pick it up he dropped two more. "Hey, boy!" he called, "If you want to carry the suitcase home for me I'll let you. But none of your tricks!"

Well, that's the sort of man Kling is.

The lawn-mower difficulty came about like this. Jessup got a new mower last spring. He didn't really need it, but he is like some of these automobile chaps; a new model appeals to him, even if the old machine is working all right. Anyway, he got the new one. A day or two later he was walking home with Kling, who lives on the next street, and Kling complained that his lawn was looking pretty ragged and wished he could borrow a mower somewhere.

"I've got one I can let you have," said Jessup. "Come over and get it."

"I'm afraid I'd be depriving you," said Kling. "But I'll be much obliged and I'll get it after dinner."

"If there's anything else you need don't be afraid to ask for it," said Jessup, not ironically, but meaning it. Any one can borrow Jesup's tools. Kling couldn't think of anything else, though, just then, except a rake, which he took at the same time he took the mower.

He kept that mower two weeks and never made any sort of motion toward returning it. In the meantime Pooley came around and said his lawn was getting pretty ragged and he'd be glad of the loan of Jessup's machine. Jessup had already lent his new one to Green, however. "But there's the one I had last year," he said. "That's really a better one than the new one. Neighbor Kling has got that."

"Darned if I'd lend him anything," said Pooley. "He's a lobster, that chap."

"You're too harsh in your judgments, Robert," said Jessup. "Kling's all right. He has his little peculiarities, perhaps, but I've got mine and you've got yours. I'll bet he's a good fellow when you come to know him. Anyway, I think he must be through with the machine now. He's had it for two weeks. I guess he forgot to bring it back. Go over and get it and get acquainted with him."

Pooley went.

"Did Mr. Jessup say he wanted you to have it," asked Kling, a little suspiciously, "whether I was using it or not?"

"Oh, of course, if you are using it," said Pooley.

"I was just going to," said Kling. "When I get through I'll take it back to Mr. Jessup. I'd a little sooner, if you don't mind. If anything should happen to it my skirts will be clear then, you know."

"You do what you durn please with it, my gentlemanly friend," said Pooley, and walked off in a huff.

He told Jessup about it and Jessup laughed. "I guess you misunderstood him," he said. "Almost anything can be explained if you go at it right. I'll bet Kling said something that you got twisted. Green brought the new one back, though. Take that, old man."

That evening Jessup hailed Kling. "Hello!" he said. "How's the lawn getting along?"

"Well," said Kling, "I'd have had it in condition by this time if that mowing machine of yours had been any good."

"No good, eh?" said Jessup.

"It's just a piece of old junk," said Kling. "Fierce! The blades interfere and the cogs are about worn out, to say nothing of the bearings. You'd think from the noise it makes that it might do something, but I could bite the grass off quicker and evener if I had good teeth."

"See here!" said Jessup, madder than hops. "A man told me you were a lobster the other day and I denied it. I'm going to apologize to him and tell him he was right. Why you—you—"

"Don't get excited," said Kling, backing off. "Wait and let me tell you—"

"You'll tell me nothing," said Jessup. "You so much as open your mouth to talk to me again and I'll choke you. You bring that mower around inside of half an hour or you'll see trouble."

Then he walked away.

He never spoke to Kling until about a month ago. Jessup can't bear malice. And is was a misunderstanding after all.

"He explained it all to me," said Jessup. "I forgot one evening and nodded to him on the train and he came over and sat by me. He said the mower really was a pretty good one and he was obliged to me for the loan of it. The reason he spoke so of it was that as I had another he thought I might want to sell this. He was, in fact, about to make me an offer for it."

Germanic Perfumery.

The German perfumery industry is growing steadily, and gains customers who formerly dealt exclusively in French and English perfumery. During the period of commercial treaties, the export of German perfumeries has largely increased. While for 1891 the exports of soaps and perfumeries amounted to but nine million marks, or two million dollars, they had grown to about 17,000,000 marks in 1899. And since then, the gain every year has been noteworthy. The value of the perfumery exported last year was equal to the combined export of perfumery and soaps in 1899.

This large increase dates from 1895. Perfumery of German make has met with favor in England, in British Africa, in India, in Holland, Russia, Austro-Hungary, Turkey, Egypt, China, Chile and Australia.

The chemical odors and artificial ethereal oils of German manufacture have greatly injured the French bower-field industry, as the prices for the artificial odors are much less than those of the natural ones.

The showing in the export of German toilet soaps is less favorable mainly, it is claimed, on acount of the low prices created by lively competition. Besides there still exists a popular prejudice in favor of French and English toilet soaps. Still if the exports of toilet soaps in 1906 are compared with those of 1891, a great gain is observed, viz; 1262 tons in 1891 against 5624 tons in 1906.

Cultivating the Beet Crop.

Too much stress can not be laid upon cultivation of the beet crop, especially the first one. Each going over should be deeper than the one preceeding it. I have come to believe in more frequent and thorough cultivation and less irrigation. Beets should not be irrigated until beginning to show the need of water which may be determined by watching them in the afternoin of a bright, sunny day. The leaves will wilt to a certain extent but will revive at night. Even when the tops wilt in the afternoon the beets are still growing and going down deeper into the soil, which will give longer and better shaped beets. Too much water makes a beet go to tops instead of root. Generally speaking, I think two irrigations with our usual summer rains are sufficient and the last one should be completed in time to give the beets at least four weks to ripen and mature.

New Species of Zebra.

In Portuguese East Africa an explorer has discovered a new species of zebra, resembling the ordinary zebra in shape, but the head, neck, forelegs and fore half of the body are dark brown in color, the hind part of the body, including the legs, being striped. He also discovered a peculiar type of antelope similar in size and shape to the Boer roebuck or impala, the distinct difference being a black line down the center of the back and on either hind leg down to the foot. When the animal is startled it immediately takes to flight, the initial leap being fully ten feet through the air.

PRE-COOLING OF FRUIT.

Method Which Is a Great Saving to California Growers.

For years there has been great loss from decay in shipping fresh fruits, both citrus and deciduous, from this State to Eastern markets. The railroads have seldom been able to get fruit through on schedule time and the necessary allowance for delay has compelled growers to pick their fruit before it was fully ripe, to the loss of some of the flavor and also to the loss of some of the weight which the fruit would gain if left on the tree. Some fruits—pears, for example—ripen best after picking and are regularly picked quite green, but other fruits do not.

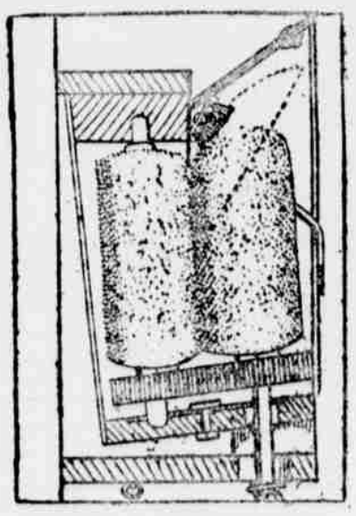
Fruit picked in a temperature in the sun of more than 100 degrees and packed into boxes at once carried very nearly that temperature into the car with it, and it was found that a carload closely packed would probably be more than 1,000 miles on its journey East before being cooled by the ice to a temperature unfavorable to decay, and by that time much of the fruit which was reasonably ripe before picking was in a bad way and went right to pieces when exposed to warm air on arrival.

The evident remedy for that was to cool the fruit before shipment, says the San Francisco Chronicle, and ingenious men got to work devising practicable methods of cooling the fruit to a proper temperature before starting the car. This is accomplished by exhausting the air in a car or in a room before loading, and replacing it with air made cool by passing over ice. By the use of machinery the warmed air is continually drawn out and replaced by the cold air, the circulation being continuous. By this method a carload of fruit can in two or three hours be reduced to the temperature in which the spores of decay will not grow and which under former conditions it might not reach for a week after starting on its journey in a refrigerator car. The expense is said not to exceed two or three cents a crate. The fruit can therefore, be allowed to get ripe enough to acquire its distinctive flavor and still reach its destination in far better condition than formerly with correspondingly better prices to growers.

Experiments have now been made for a long enough period to demonstrate the value of the process, and cooling plants are being rapidly installed at all shipping stations of importance. When the shipments from a station are not large enough to justify the installation of a plant the cars can be cooled at the first cooling station on the journey. It is evident that within two or three years the cooling plants will be generally installed, and it is believed that the invention will be found one of the most profitable improvements in the art of handling fresh fruits yet made.

Dishwashing Machine.

A radical departure in the construction of dish-washing machines has been made by an Iowa man, as shown in the illustration below. In the majority of such machines the dishes are piled in a receptacle, and the water forced over and around them with great force. This does not wash them—it merely rinses them. In the apparatus shown here the dishes are actually washed, as much so as could be done with the human hands. The apparatus consists of a pan for holding the water



BRUSHES REMOVE DIRT.

and a pair of revolvable brushes arranged to operate on the opposite faces of the articles to be washed. There is also a small stationary brush which forms a support for the central portion of the dish. The mode of operation will be obvious at a glance. There is no doubt but that the dishes will be thoroughly cleaned, all particles adhering to the dishes being quickly removed by the revolving brushes, which turn the dish around, at the same time bringing each portion into contact with the brushes.

Far-Seeing Geology.

The great project for rendering the Rhine navigable right up to the Swiss lakes has brought to light one or two great difficulties that will have to be encountered. It appears that during the 40 years that the river has been embanked the stream has settled three feet deeper in its bed, and there is a hard prospect for Lake Constance, which will become the river's reserve basin. Some day the drift earth from the Rhine will choke it up and make its 300 square miles of site so much plow land. But that will take 12,000 years.

CURIOUS POSTAGE STAMP LORE.

Animals Pictures on Stamps in Some European Countries.

The postage stamp is a mighty small thing to be made the subject of deep study, but there are men who know more about postage stamps than the average physician knows about diseases or the general electrician about electricity. Not a great many people, though, are learned in postage stamp lore For instance not many have ever stopped to consider that such of the postage stamps as at this time fall in the way of the masses of the people for payment of mail tolls are without representations of birds, or beasts, or creeping things. In the northwest corner of the postal card there is inscribed an eagle, but it is purely an allegorical figure.

The United States government has paid little attention to dumb animals in the decoration of its stamps, having practically confined all efforts in this direction to the Trans-Mississippi issue of 1898, on various stamps of which are shown the bunalo and a few other domestic animals. This country honors its great men by decorating its stamps with their pictures; the faces of the sovereigns of Great Britain have long monopolized the stamps of that kingdom, but happily for the stamp zoo there are lands which make a specialty of animal issues and these form one of the most interesting and entertaining studies of philately.

It will be surprising to learn what a long list of dumb creatures are portrayed in life-like representation on postage stamps, and this, too, exclusive of the mythical and conventionalized characters, such as the dragon of China, the seahorse of the Barbadoes, the mermaid of Portugal, the double headed eagle of Austria, and a dozen others forming a class to themselves.

A French Guiana stamp bears an ant-eater, a Paraguay stamp a lion, Portugal a camel, an African colony the giraffe, the Congo Free State an elephant. China a white elephant, one of the Malay States a stiger, North Borneo a bear, New South Wales a leopard, North Borneo a stag and crocodile, Canada, a beaver, and the springbock from South Africa.

George Washington is a popular stamp decoration. Not only on regular adhesive postage stamps has the picture of Washington been emblazoned but on local stamps, newspaper stamps, revenue stamps and envelope stamps. Every revenue stamp issued during the Civil War period bore the picture of the first president. The first stamp ever issued bearing the picture of Washington appeared in 1842, and was used for private purposes. It was printed in New York City for the City Despatch Post, and carried letters and parcels through a private carrier service at two and three cents, according to weight, size and other characteristics of the mailed articles. It was printed in black ink on various colors of paper and specimens today are regarded as prizes. The stamp was also used as a provisional issue of the New York postmaster, the distinction being discernible only through the cancellation. In 1845 the postmaster at New York came out with a provisional five cent stamp bearing a much better picture of Washington, indeed, a most creditable work. One of the choicest of United States rarities in the stamp line is he Millbury, Mass., provisional issue of 1847, a five cent black stamp on bluish paper showing the head of Washington. Few stamps of this country are more highly prized.

Unlucky Royal Sailors.

In view of the fact that Prince Edward of Wales has entered Osborne Naval College it is interesting to note says London Hit Bits that the only royal sailor Princes who have escaped mishap are his father, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Genoa. Somehow royal and imperial Princes who have adopted seafaring life as a profession seem to be pursued by ill luck.

The Grand Duke Alexis, Lord High Admiral of the Russian fleet, managed to run his yacht into a Russian steamship with little damage to the latter, but injuring the yacht so much that the repairs cost 100,000 rubles.

His broterinlaw, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha while Duke of Edinburgh, holding rank in the British army, was so unfortunate as to lose his flagship, the Sultan, on a rock near Malta.

Admiral the Prince of Leiningen also had the misfortune to run down a vessel in the Solent while in command of the royal yacht, Queen Victoria herself being on board. Several lives were lost in this collision.

The sailor brother of the German Emperor has hitherto escaped maritime disaster; but his misfortunes on land have been uncommonly numerous, especially when he has been out shooting. Not only did he severely injure a Greek gentleman by the accidental discharge of his gun at Corfu some few years ago but there is also a gamekeeper of his uncle, the Grand Duke of Baden who is in receipt of a handsome pension from the Prince for a serious wound resulting from his carelessness in handling a gun.

Archduke John of Austria, who passed the examination necessary to secure his papers as a licensed skipper, disappeared from sight a few years ago while rounding Cape Horn in his ship.

Other people's interest would be more endurable if they did not conflict with one's own.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

France's White Flag.

The first white flag in French history was the banner of the Virgin Mary, borne by Joan of Arc in her heroic campaigns for the defense of the Dauphin. A pure white flag was occasionally used by Francis I. in his struggles against the Emperor Charles V., but it did not become the permanent royal banner until Henry IV., the first Bourbon, ascended the throne in 1589.

The tricolor of the French Revolution was a compromise. The cockades of the revolutionists were composed of two colors, the red of the Paris commune and the blue of the ancient monarchy. In the troubled times just preceding the deposition and execution of Louis XVI., Lafayette, to signify the desire of the people for a reconciliation with their King, added the Bourbon white to the cockade. The tricolor as a natural emblem was adopted by the convention in 1794.

Long before this, however, the tricolor had been the national flag of Holland. The Dutch were in fact the first to use it. When the United Provinces gained their independence from Spain in the sixteenth century, according to a favorite old story which cannot be authenticated, they invited Henry of Navarre to choose their colors, and he suggested orange, blue, and white. Whether he selected this combination or not, such were the colors of Holland until sometime in the seventeenth century, when the orange was replaced by red. When William of Orange became King of England in 1688, he crossed the Channel under the red, white and blue.

The Large Wardrobe.

It is not fashion to have a large stock of wearing apparel. Both time and labor are required to care for an extensive wardrobe, and expense is a matter to be reckoned with also. A few well-chosen garments worn while they are fresh and modish are infinitely better than a number of articles which must be carried over from season to season, till they have given their value in wear and modern homes have no surplus closets, modern women no time for unnecessary burdens. They have discovered that there must be a time for laying down all burdens if they are to remain young and healthy.

The government of Guatemala has recently rescinded the order imposing a 50 per cent additional duty on all articles sent into the country under the parcel post regulations existing between the United States and Guatemala.

MAGAZINE READERS

SUNSET MAGAZINE beautifully illustrated, good stories and articles about California and all the Far West. **$1.50 a year**

CAMERA CRAFT devoted each month to the artistic reproduction of the best work of amateur and professional photographers. **$1.00 a year**

ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS a book of 75 pages, containing 120 colored photographs of picturesque spots in California and Oregon. **$0.75**

Total . . . $3.25

All for $1.50

Address all orders to
SUNSET MAGAZINE
Flood Building San Francisco

An Experienced Housewife.

Finds cooking a delightful task with a *White House Cook Book* to guide her. All the receipts included in this book have undergone a thorough and practical test, they are not experiments. *The Philadelphia Press* is making the unheard of liberal offer of this cook book and the Daily edition of their paper, one year, for only $3.50. This is practically the price of the paper or book alone. Before the offer is withdrawn you should place your order.

Sick Headache,

—Largely a woman's complaint—is chiefly caused by indigestion, constipation and torpid liver. You can prevent it by taking a dose of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, once every few days immediately after a meal. Pleasant to the taste. No nausea or griping. Write Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for a free sample bottle. Large bottles $1.00, all druggists.

It is generally the fast young man who can't keep up with his running expenses.

Can You Believe Your Senses.

When two of them, taste and smell, having been impaired if not utterly destroyed, by Nasal Catarrh, are fully restored by Ely's Cream Balm, can you doubt that this remedy deserves all that has been said of it by the thousands who have used it? It is applied directly to the affected air-passages and begins its healing work at once. Why not get it to-day? All druggists or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York, on receipt of 50 cents.

Some people take things as they come and others go after them.

The badge of honesty is on every wrapper of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery because a full list of the ingredients composing it it is printed there in plain English. Forty years of experience has proven its worth as an alterative and tonic for the cure of stomach disorders and all liver ills. It builds up the run-down system as no other tonic can in which alcohol is used. The medicinal principles of native roots such as Golden Seal and Queen's root, Stone and Mandrake root, Bloodroot and Black Cherrybark are extracted and preserved by the use of chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce at Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet which tells of well-recognized medical authorities such as Drs. Bartholow, King, Scudder, Coe and Ellingwood that these roots can be depended upon for their curative action in all weak states of the stomach, accompanied by indigestion or dyspepsia as well as in all "wasting diseases" where there is loss of flesh and gradual running down of the system.

Even cold cash has been known to burn a hole in a fellow's pocket.

A Reliable Remedy FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1907.

The series of ovations that have made the visit of William Jennings Bryan to Washington memorable ended on Thursday night with the magnificent testimonial given him by the Democrats of the District at the complimentary dinner which they tendered him, when he was nominated by acclamation the Democratic candidate for President. There was a large number of guests at this dinner from nearby localities and a delegation of Tammany braves from New York City, and the sentiment among them was unanimous that the need of the country is another savior of the people like Jefferson, and that such a man is to be found alone in a sterling Democrat, "that Jefferson of the twentieth century, William Jennings Bryan." Many felicitous speeches were made, but the climax of the evening was reached when Mr. Bryan arose to his feet to speak and he was cheered to the echo, as in conclusion he said, "I do not know who will be the Democratic nominee, but I will say that if I am that man, I would prefer to make the race without any national committee, without any campaign funds, and on straight principles, that will appeal to the conscience of the voters."

***

Senator John W. Daniel, who is regarded as the embodiment of old fashioned Southern chivalry and courtesy and Mr. Bryan had an argumentative set to Tuesday afternoon, in the lobby of one of the Washington leading hotels. While the language of the Senator from Virginia did not pass beyond the limits of parliamentary observance, his words were marked by decided frankness and he did not hesitate to express some personal views of Mr. Bryan's course. Mr. Bryan, also, was civil but it was quite evident that he resented this attempt to take him to task on the part of the Southern statesman. In the course of the conversation, Senator Daniel said, "You have attempted too much to dictate to the party, and you are making a mistake in doing it. As I said, I like you personally, but I can't agree with some of your ideas, and if you want to succeed, you must quit riding rough shod over all the members of the party." Quite a crowd had collected around them, before the conversation ceased, and finally when they separated, there was much discussion of the import of Senator Daniels' criticism. The Senator has always represented what might be termed the ultra-conservative wing of his party, and was much talked of until recently, together with Senator Culberson of Texas, and Judge Gray of Delaware, as the Southern candidate on the Democratic ticket.

***

One of the speakers at the Bryan dinner on Tuesday night, facetiously pointed out that the only trust so far "busted" by President Roosevelt, had been the "trust" on the gold dollar.

***

It is stated at the Navy Department that an extra supply of coal will be sent to Honolulu and Manila for use, in case any or all of the vessels of the battleship fleet should come home by way of Asia and the Suez Canal, after their trip to San Francisco. It is said that these supplies are sent merely as a matter of precaution as no decision has been reached as to the route that will be taken home, and none is expected for some time.

***

That much confusion exists among Republican leaders in most of the Southern States, as a result of the edict of President Roosevelt against Federal office holders advocating his renomination or accepting election as delegates with instructions to vote for him at the national convention next year, is apparent from the letters and telegrams which have been received in Washington the last day or two. The most active leaders of the Republican party in the South are the Federal officeholders, and naturally when they received what they considered to be a straight tip from Washington lined up for Mr. Roosevelt or whoever might be his choice as a candidate. Prominent politicians in Washington declare that they are now in a state of bewilderment which threatens demoralization since the recent inhibition has been placed on their activities. Whether this organization of Southern leaders can be held intact is a matter of the liveliest speculation. To obey or not to obey, that is the question:—Whether 'twill be better in the end to suffer the organization in the South to go to smash or, not to take the edict too seriously, and by working for him, clinch it.

***

The merry war of criticism goes on, anent the expedient to relieve the money stringency adopted by the administration, and the concensus of opinion, among the prominent politicians and financiers in Washington, is that it is a bad expedient and will prove inefficient in its results; furthermore, that it was not necessary. Democrats are jubilant and Republicans dubious over the possible effect that the course adopted in this crisis may have on the elections for the Presidency, and it is generally accepted that the recent statement of Mr. Bryan on the financial situation, with which even the Republicans have been unable to find fault, will go far toward attracting to him that conservative element of the party which bolted at the silver proposition, if it does not attract a large element in the Republican ranks who have become frightened by recent financial policies, and fear for the future safety of their country.

Rapid changes of temperature are hard on the toughest constitution.

The conductor passing from the heated inside of a trolley car to the icy temperature of the platform—the canvasser spending an hour or so in a heated building and then walking against a biting wind—know the difficulty of avoiding cold.

Scott's Emulsion strengthens the body so that it can better withstand the danger of cold from changes of temperature.

It will help you to avoid taking cold.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

The Dairy Interest.

State Officers Arousing the Grangers to Protect Themselves.

Secretary of Agriculture Critchfield and Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust have prepared a joint letter, which is being sent to every Pomona and subordinate grange in Pennsylvania, urging that members of the Grange and dairymen who are not Grangers shall circulate petitions to send to United States senators and members of Congress asking that the oleomargine law be so changed as to protect the dairy interests of the country.

JURY LIST FOR DECEMBER COURT,

TRAVERSE JURORS—Second Week

Calvin Crawford, Greenwood twp.
C. W. Trump, Orange township.
J. M. Comstock, Sugarloaf twp.
C. B. Conner, Jackson township.
Bradley Sult, Briarcreek township.
Wm. Raup, Berwick.
Albert Frank, Conyngham twp.
F. D. Dentler, Bloomsburg.
B. G. Keller, Benton.
Solomon Deaner, Main township.
Alfred Culp, Berwick.
W. H. Roberts, Catawissa twp.
W. H. Stackhouse, Berwick.
Elias Utt, Bloomsburg.
W. H Cherrington, Roaring Creek.
J. C. Wenner, Benton township.
W. A. Snyder, Scott township
A. W. Snyder, Mifflin township.
Warren Allabach, Orangeville.
Elias Weaver, Catawissa.
C. T. Bender, Fishingcreek twp.
H. L. Waters, Catawissa.
Simon Hons, Beaver township.
E. P. Shultz, Sugarloaf township.
F. R. Jackson, Berwick.
Robert Pugh, Bloomsburg.
Thos. Benjamin, Jackson township.
G. B. Martin, Bloomsburg.
Bruce Seybert, Mt. Pleasant.
Daniel Billeg, Locust township.
James Oberdorf, Catawissa.
Josiah Levan, Main township.
James Quick, Montour township.
Cherrington Kester, Locust.
James E. Smith, Berwick.
Abraham McHenry, Benton.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FATE OF EXILES IN SIBERIA.

Sufferings of Political Prisoners Almost Beyond Comprehension.

Siberian journals are full of the horrible suffering the political exiles undergo in Tobolsk, Irkutsk, and other sections of that desolate land. During the last 11 months, as many as 35,000 people have been sent thither. About 2,000 have escaped, but the rest remain to endure a living death. They are sent to the marshes where nothing grows but rank grass, and where no trade or craft can enable them to earn enough to prolong their miserable existence.

The Russian government allows them exactly two and a half cents a day. The money sent by their friends rarely reaches them, being "intercepted" by the czar's officials. In summer, they keep body and soul together with fish caught in the rivers and coarse rye bread. In winter fish is worth its weight in gold and bread unheard of. Then they eat the grass from the frozen marshes. Little wonder that scurvy, cholera and typhus rage among them.

This is not the worst, for they are obliged to live in the mud huts of the native Ostiaks, infested with that Siberian scourge, leprosy. It is not surprising that these exiles, most of them delicately reared men and women, envy their more fortunate comrades who have perished on the stockades of Russian fortresses for their political opinions and thus escaped this certain but slow death known as "perpetual exile." They have no hope for anything better and cannot even find a solace for their sufferings in work—for there is none to be done in this frozen wilderness.

In spite of the heavy death rate, their numbers are steadily increasing, for every week brings out fresh victims. In fact the numbers of political exiles have increased to such an extent that the Russian government has decided to run special "exile" trains daily from St. Petersburg to Siberia. These trains carry only political prisoners, who are horded together like cattle in unwarmed wagons. They run at the speed of the so-called "postal" or courier trains.

And yet, in spite of these terrible sufferings, men and women in Russia are bent upon fighting for freedom. Within the last few weeks 5,000 pounds of dynamite, 400,000 bullets and 4,000 rifles have been found by the police in Moscow, St. Petersburg and other towns. Never before have Russian prisons and Siberian marshes been so crowded with political prisoners as at the present time.

Desert Fruit.

In no part of the world do figs attain greater perfection of size and flavor than at the oasis of Palm Springs in the Colorado Desert of southern California. They ripen earlier than elsewhere, and the hundreds of boxes of this fruit sent out annually by whites and Indians are eagerly sought at fancy prices.

Persian and Egyptian dates are grown here, where the climate is almost a duplicate of that in their natural habitat. Oranges, lemons, peaches, plums, grapes, melons, vegetables and profusions of beautiful flowers grow luxuriantly. A graceful desert willow circles velvet meadows where scores of cattle browse.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.

Directions with each Vial in Five Languages. English, German, Spanish, Portuguese and French.

No.	FOR	Price
1.	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, or Worm Disease	.25
3.	Colic, Crying and Wakefulness of Infants	.25
4.	Diarrhea, of Children and Adults	.25
5.	Dysentery, Gripings, Bilious Colic	.25
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8.	Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	.25
9.	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10.	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
13.	Croup, Hoarse Cough, Laryngitis	.25
14.	Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	.25
15.	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains	.25
16.	Fever and Ague, Malaria	.25
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding, External, Internal	.25
18.	Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	.25
19.	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in Head	.25
20.	Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough	.25
21.	Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	.25
27.	Kidney Disease, Gravel, Calculi	.25
28.	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness	1.00
29.	Sore Mouth, Fever Sores or Canker	.25
30.	Urinary Incontinence, Wetting Bed	.25
34.	Sore Throat, Quinsy and Diphtheria	.25
35.	Chronic Congestions, Headaches	.25
77.	Grippe, Hay Fever and Summer Colds	.25

A small bottle of Pleasant Pellets, fits the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price.

Medical Book sent free.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEO. MEDICINE CO., Corner William and John Streets, New York.

CRUDE STYLE OF DENTISTRY.

Modern Methods Date from the Sixteenth Century.

In a dental school in Boston is a collection of hundreds of old dental instruments, the fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers of the instruments with which we are all more or less familiar in the hands of modern dentists. The ancient tools are more suggestive of wood carving than of dental operations, and a person uninformed on the subject would handle the old "keys," as they were called, and guess almost any purpose in the world for them rather than the real one of wrenching a tooth out of a human jaw. One of the most ponderous of these instruments was made by an American blacksmith, little more than fifty years ago, and used by him to extract teeth—a curious commentary on the then general condition of a science that is now so widespread.

Less than a century ago there were only a hundred practicing dentists on this side of the water. There is reason to believe that the number of rough and ready surgeon dentists was much greater than we may have any idea of. The famous Aesculapius, patron of physicians, is said to have been the first tooth puller in Roman history and there are records also of the presence of dentists in Egypt more than 2300 years ago. How they worked, however, is one of the interesting secrets that remains kept, although it is known that they had some method of filling teeth and even used gold for that purpose. The first known mention of the toothpick was made during the first century of the Christian era—and so far as may now be judged, it very much resembled the little wooden instrument that modern politeness declares should never be used in public. There are also dentifrices—an "Arabian produce—brightener of the mouth," for example, which was evidently confined to comparatively few users.

Modern dentistry and modern dental instruments date only from the sixteenth century. The superstition of the Middle Ages evolved a host of charlatans, whose pictures may still occasionally be seen in the early prints and who charmed away toothache by forms of magic which show that the teeth of their patients could hardly have been in such very serious condition. From these charlatan the modern dentist has descended very much as the all-important scientist of to-day may be traced back directly to the ancient alchemist. Among other things they bought living teeth and transplanted them—a horrible instance of which in later times may be remembered by anyone who has read Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables."

One of the first printed books on dentistry was published about the middle of the sixteenth century in Spain. The book was called a "Brief and Compendious Colloquy on the structure of the Denture and the Wonderful Construction of the Mouth. With Many Remedies and Necessary Advice. Together With the Mode of Treating and Beautifying the Teeth," and ended with an engraving of St. Appolonia—the patron saint of dentistry because her martyrdom had included the extraction of her teeth. This one book embraced all that was then known of dentistry.

It was not until 1728 that Perri Fouchard, the most celebrated dental operator of the time in Paris, began using the first dental chair, in which he sometimes performed the curious and practical bygone operation of extracting a tooth, treating it for decay and then putting it back again—an operation that, however expeditiously performed, could never have been invariably successful, although it is still done in emergencies. One of the modern cases of dentistry, for example, comes in this category.

Barefoot American Soldiers.

Barefooted soldiers may soon form a novel feature of the United States army. At any rate, Inspector General Burton has suggested that the efficiency of the Philippine scouts would be improved if they were required to go without shoes, especially in the field. That would be a return to the primitive state and customs of the scouts, who in the old days went about scantily attired, with no notion of stockings and shoes, to say nothing of the military leggings which now grace the shanks of that valuable agent of the government. It may be advantageous, it is pointed out, to have the scout equipped with a light canvas shoe for garrison use, but he is considered as at present altogether encumbered with the weight of what most people would regard as the necessities of life, especially of the life in the field. It is reported that beyond the clothing on the back of the scout, he does not need more than a blanket in which to wrap himself at night. Altogether there is no more economical employee of the government, as far as requirements of the person are concerned, than this same scout in the Philippines.—Washington Star.

Spotting Them.

A gasolinish odor and
A hue akin to pitch
Proclaim to poor and lesser folk
Presence of the rich.
—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A Soft Answer.

"How would you like to have your steak, sir?" asked the waiter who had taken the order nearly half an hour before.

"Very much indeed," quietly rejoined the patient patron.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 25, 1906

Trains leave EAST BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Nescopeck and Wilkes-Barre, 7:50, 10:46 a. m., 2:43 (4:28 Nescopeck only), 6:20 p. m. week-days.

For Catawissa and Sunbury, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays 4:07 p. m

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7:50 10:46 a. m., 2:43, 6:20 p. m. week-days.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7:50 a. m., 4:28 p. m., week days.

For Hazleton, 7:50 10:46 a. m., 4:28, 6:20 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, and Ridgway 11:47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8:25 a. m. 4:07 p. m.; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 7:25, 11:47 a. m. 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays, 4:07 p. m.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m., 4:07 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days; via Lock Haven, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 17, 1904.
TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12.20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R. R.
From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	4:00 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp	(60 Minutes)	4:15 p. m.
11:20 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	5:40 p. m. Lcl.	SEA ISLE CITY
	7:15 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.

SUNDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 809 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT
June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9.00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 miurtes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays 8:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

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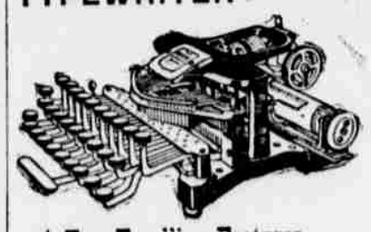

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Every machine fully guaranteed.
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Why tie up that $75 where you derive no benefit from it?
This machine can be seen at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Postal Typewriter Company
Norwalk, Conn

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	*6 45	†10 00	†1.50	†5 25
Cameron	6 56	....	12 11	18 26
Danville	7 05	10 10	2 11	5 46
Catawissa	7 19	10 32	2 23	5 59
Rupert	7 24	10 37	2 29	6 04
Bloomsburg	7 31	10 43	2 35	6 11
Espy	7 36	10 48	2 40	6 16
Lime Ridge	7 41	10 53	2 45	6 21
Willow Grove	17 46	....	12 50	....
Briarcreek	7 48	....	12 52	16 27
Berwick	7 54	11 02	2 58	6 33
Beach Haven	8 00	11 07	3 03	6 43
Hick's Ferry	8 06	11 12	3 09	16 57
Shickshinny	8 20	11 25	3 20	6 59
Hunlock's	8 30	....	3 33	17 09
Nanticoke	8 37	11 39	3 38	7 14
Avondale	8 46	....	3 47	7 22
Plymouth	8 47	11 47	3 47	7 23
Plymouth Junction	8 50	....	3 52	.....
Kingston	8 55	11 55	4 00	7
Luzerne	8 58	11 58	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort	†9 10	.....	4 07	.....
Wyoming	9 05	12 05	4 12	7
West Pittston	9 10	.....	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 11	4 20	7 56
Pittston	9 19	12 14	4 24	8 01
Duryea	9 25	.....	4 29	8 06
Old Forge	9 26	.....	4 32	8 10
Taylor	9 32	.....	14 40	8 17
SCRANTON	*9 42	† 2 35	4 50	*8 27
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 20	1 55	*6 40
Taylor	6 44	10 30	2 05	6 4
Old Forge	6 50	10 36	2 10	6 56
Duryea	6 53	10 39	2 13	6 58
Pittston	6 57	10 44	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave	7 00	10 47	2 19	7 04
West Pittston	7 04	10 51	2 23	7 05
Wyoming	7 09	10 56	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort	.....	.....	†2 31	.....
Luzerne	7 16	11 02	2 34	7 19
Kingston	7 24	11 08	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	7 28	11 17	2 49	7 34
Avondale	7 37	.....	2 54	.....
Nanticoke	7 41	11 25	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's	7 47	11 34	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny	7 57	11 44	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry	8 04	†11 54	3 30	18 08
Beach Haven	8 14	12 00	3 37	8 14
Berwick	8 22	12 07	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek	.....	†12 12	†3 50	.....
Willow Grove	.....	.....	†3 54	†8 29
Lime Ridge	†8 28	.....	3 58	8 33
Espy	.....	12 23	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg	8 45	12 29	4 12	8 45
Rupert	8 49	12 34	4 15	8 50
Catawissa	8 53	12 38	4 20	8 54
Danville	9 05	12 51	4 32	9 10
Cameron	9 14	†1 01	4 42	.....
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 25	*1 12	†4 50	9 32
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡ Stops on signal or notice to conductor.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1906, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M
	‡	†	‡	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 06
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 42	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 52	7 08
Zaners	f9 40	f3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	f10 00	f3 37	f7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	f10 03	f3 40	f7 21	8 26
Laubachs	f10 08	f3 45	f7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park	f1010	f3 47	f7 28	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	‡	§	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	17 12	f4 47	f11 00	....
Laubachs	f6 03	f11 02	f4 48	f7 13	11 52
Coles Creek	f6 12	f11 06	f4 53	f7 22	12 05
Edsons	f6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	f5 17	f7 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 4	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St.	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily § Sunday only. f Flag stop.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

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Capital $100,000 | Undivided Profits $30.000 | Surplus $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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THE COLUMBIAN.
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GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1907

FOR HOLIDAY TRAFFIC.

Managers of express companies and railroad officials are arranging for a series of meetings to be held this week and next to arrange for handling the holiday business. Preliminary meetings were held several days ago with representatives of some of the roads and it was announced Saturday that the roads are in fairly good condition to handle this traffic. It was explained that the lake season is drawing to a close and that cars of classes will be more plentiful than at any time this year. There has also been a slight falling off in freight tonnage, due to the closing of some of the mills and coke plants.

Last year the railroads were unable to provide cars to handle the holiday traffic, and goods that had been shipped early in December were not delivered until after Christmas. The express companies were naturally blamed for this delay, and the meetings this week will be held with a view of preventing any serious delays this year. The holiday rush is expected to start within the next week, as there is now a noticeable increase in this business.

Menace of The Future.

The Adjutant General of the Army, in his annual report, suggests the adoption of the European system of conscription as an expedient for keeping the army up to the numerical standard allowed by law. "Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts on the part of the War Department and the recruiting officers in all parts of the country," he declares, "it has been found impossible wholly to make good the losses occurring in the present strength of the army to say nothing of increasing the strength authorized by law and executive order." What executive orders have to do with the matter is not explained.

General Ainsworth gives various reasons for the difficulty in securing recruits, however. Desertions continue, 5.6 per cent. of the enlisted men having taken that form of escape from the service during the last year, though the severity of punishment for minor offences was considerably ameliorated. But the principal source of the trouble lies in the meagerness of the compensation and the lack of officers. Of course there is a lack of officers in the opinion of the number. The opportunities for promotion are augmented in exact ratio to the aggregate number and every officer wants advancement and additional pay.

This comes merely as a suggestion now but it will come in a vastly different form later unless the spirit of militarism is checked. There is no reason now for a greater military force in this country than there was before the Civil war other than such as has been created by the subjugation of territory in the Philippines and Porto Rico and the self-assumed responsibility for the maintenance of order in Cuba. In fact the complete pacification of the Indians has lessened the need of soldiers and the constant strife for increasing the army creates the suspicion that there are sinister purposes concealed in it.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

A NAVIGABLE SUSQUEHANNA.

Speaking of making the Susquehanna River a navigable stream the Philadelphia *Record* says:

"Among the projects suggested by the forthcoming Atlantic Coast Waterways Conference is one which contemplates the canalization of rivers which are not now navigable—to the end that they might become "feeders" to the Cape Cod-to-Beaufort inside route. A stream like the Susquehanna, because of its shallows and rapids not serviceable at present as a commercial highway, could be made so through the activity of the water companies which have begun to exploit its generous flow for the generation of power. The volume of the Susquehanna is four times that of the Hudson or the Delaware, and every dam that should be thrown across it would create a slack water basin of navigable depth. These navigable reaches would only need to be connected by short canals in order to provide the state at a small expense with a line of communication by water from Williamsport to the Chesapeake bay and to wheresoever the projected coastal waterway system might extend.

"In order to bring about this result it is proposed that the grant to any water company of the right to construct a dam shall be conditioned on the agreement of the guarantee to put in a lock of specified dimensions. In this way the linking together of the various reaches of impounded and deep water would become merely a question of digging connecting ditches. The principle announced has already been embodied in an act of Congress, though this 'regulation of interstate commerce' may not be applicable to a stream not navigable and running through a single state. Supplementary regulations may be required from general assembly; and it would be worth while."

Japanese table ware and fancy china in beatiful designs, at L. E. Whary's china store.

Gone to Washington.

Congressman John G. McHenry left on Friday for Washington to enter upon his official duties. He was sworn in on Monday. Mr. McHenry has selected as his private secretary George D. Herbert of Harrisburg, who is well known in this county.

Our congressman is well equipped for the position upon which he has entered. Being extensively engaged in business he knows the wants of the people. He has already shown his devotion to those who under the laws are entitled to pensions.

Mr. McHenry has made an extensive study of finance, and is interested in a number of National banks. We expect him to make his mark in Congress.

It Quiets the Cough

This is one reason why Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so valuable in consumption. It stops the wear and tear of useless coughing. But it does more—it controls the inflammation, quiets the fever, soothes, heals. Ask your doctor about this.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Hasten recovery by keeping the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.

BUSINESS PROBLEMS.

The only important matters awaiting the action of Congress are matters of business. There is the tariff; there is the currency; there is the Independent Treasury; there is the extensive project for waterway improvements; in the far West there is the controversy between the sheep and the cattle men, and the unanimous opposition of both to any protection of the public domain.

Congress is made up mainly of lawyers who have talked themselves into public life, and whose remaining in public life depends upon their popularity and their power of moving the voters with their speeches. Such men do not take kindly to business problems. Patriotism is their long suit. They can glorify the country and denounce its enemies until the cows come home and their auditors have to go and milk them. It is the easiest thing in the world to thrill an audience over union or disunion; the flag, especially if referred to as "Old Glory," is an invaluable asset. It is almost equally easy to move an audience by appeals to race sentimentalism or race prejudice; to stir Northern hearers into sympathy for the colored brother and to stir Southern hearers into vindictiveness toward the "nigger."

But you can't do much with business problems. You can denounce banks and "robber barons" and "British gold," but they do not stir very much. The adequate discussion of these topics requires information, and that takes time and involves trouble. There is also grave risk of alienating some of your supporters; for every man thinks he knows all about these business problems.

But these business problems have got to be acted upon. It will not do to rely chiefly on the "old flag," or our beloved country, or the grand Constitution, or the rights of man irrespective of color. However unwilling they are, Congressmen have to get down to questions of prices and duties and imports and methods of banking and the processes of handling the public revenues. We have settled the problems of human liberty and national integrity, and we have got to deal with corporations and finances and the courses of trade.—*Ex.*

Foraker.

Senator Foraker has pulled the fire alarm and the question now is how generally the department will turn out. He has taken the only step by which he might possibly defeat Secretary Taft. It has been incomprehensible that a politician of his experience and astuteness did not recognize this before and either do more or less. Ohio Republicans were not going to oppose Taft except for the purpose of getting some other man of their State into the White House. They were not going to lose a chance to have a neighbor of theirs—a man from their own State—in the Presidency; and so long as Foraker was simply trying to prevent the nomination of a n Ohio man he could make no impression. When he asks the people of his State to support him instead of Taft he is making a very different proposition to them.

He may have waited too long. It may be that too many Republican leaders in Ohio have committed themselves to Taft to admit of his getting the delegation from his State. Outside of Ohio it will be pretty generally admitted that Taft's chances, with the Administration back of him, are better than Foraker's, and the Ohio politicians are particularly anxious to put up a man who will be nominated; they care much more about success than about anything else.

Foraker has been waiting for a convenient opportunity to announce his candidacy and he thinks the panic affords it. What he says in his letter about the Railroad Rate law and its effect upon business is plainly designed to rally to his side all republicans who believe the President to have been responsible in greater or less degree for the financial collapse. Beyond question many Republican business men have grown cold in the support of the President, and Mr. Foraker believes there is enough of a rift within the party to give him his opportunity. This is the principal significance of his candidacy; it is a bid for the anti-Roosevelt Republican support made when financial misfortunes have impaired the prestige of the Administration.—*Phila. Record.*

The Naval Academy football team beat West Point at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, last Saturday by a score of 6 to 0.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BRYAN LEADS IN POLL OF CONGRESS.

An Overwhelming Conviction Among Democrats That He Will Be Presidential Nominee.

A poll taken of the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Washington shows an overwhelming conviction that Bryan's nomination is a certainty. The proportion is about five to one of those who answered the question directly.

It also shows a still stronger conviction that he should run on a conservative platform. Its importance is somewhat diluted, however, by the fact that some of those who say "conservative" seem to think a platform declaring for the initiative and referendum, or something equally new, would be conservative.

Nearly all the Democrats think the financial situation has greatly improved Democratic prospects. Many of them base this idea on the fact that the panic of 1893 injured the Democrats. Some of them, however, think that while the situation might help if it were continued, it will be at an end so long before the election that it is not worth banking on.

The very few Democrats who think Bryan's nomination may still be evaded—and they are the merest handful—are all at sea as to a candidate. Only one of them had a settled conviction as to a rival standard-bearer. This man, Ransdell, of Louisiana, declared flatfootedly for Governor Johnson, of Minnesota. There were only eight of them altogether, and of the other seven, three vaguely enumerated a number of good men who might be put forward against Bryan, such as Senator Culberson, Lieutenant Governor Chanler, Governor Folk and Senator Daniel. Four had nobody to suggest at all.

The following are the questions asked of each Congressman with the result of the poll:

Question No. 1—Does Bryan's recent announcement of his candidacy followed by his Washington speech, eliminate all other Democrats from consideration by the Democratic National Convention?

Affirmative, 49; negative, 9; declined to answer, 3; non-committal, 13; too early to say, 1. Total, 75.

Question No. 2—Who, besides Bryan, in your opinion, will receive serious consideration, and why?

No other than Bryan, 10; non-committal, 10; declined to answer, 3; any one of several, 3; nobody in particular, 4; Johnson, 1. Total, 31.

Question No. 3—To what extent has the financial situation changed the political outlook?

Helped Democrats, 59; no effect, 4; no answer, 8; too early to say, 1. Total, 72.

Question No. 4—Should the party platform be constructed on conservative or radical lines?

Conservative, 38; radical, 4; progressive, 4; "Democratic" 4; on the fence, 10; declined to answer, 5; tariff the issue, 4. Total, 69.

A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this office.

Beef to Go Up in Chicago.

So Say Chicago Retailers, Who Deny Reduction in Wholesale Price.

Beef, the meat staple of Chicago, has not decreased in price, either wholesale or retail in Chicago. Such is the positive declaration of retailers, who assert that instead of a decrease in the price of their steaks, consumers may expect a gradual increase that will continue until spring.

Retailers throughout that city vehemently assert that the prices of first grade, or even medium beef has not been sufficiently lowered by the wholesalers to justify a material decrease in their prices. The margin between purchase and sale in the price of meats was said by several of the retailers to approximate 20 per cent. Of this amount 15 per cent. could be deducted for operating expenses, leaving the retailers a net profit of five per cent. The largest profit is said to be on the cheaper grades of meat.

Many of the Chicago retailers are said to have made only bare living expenses throughout the summer, and their reluctance to decreasing the price of meats is ascribed to a desire to offset their losses of the earlier season.

TOWNSEND

THIS WEEK

WE ARE OFFERING

20% Off

SUITS AND OVERCOATS!

Don't Fail to Avail Yourself of this Opportunity

TOWNSEND'S CORNER.

BUYING TIME FOR
Thrifty Housewives

Right at this time when good housewives are buying Furniture and Kitchen Ware, our extra values will make this store the mecca for nearly all of them.

Now just a word as to this Furniture. We only ask that you look all around—compare ours with other stock and we feel confident of your verdict—"I CAN DO BETTER AT PURSEL'S."

And the Kitchen Helps—we can only mention a few in the space of course, but if you have a need in that line come here. We will save you money every time.

Furniture.

Rocking Chairs 1.50 to 15.00.
Parlor and Library Tables 1.50 to 22.50.
Buffets 20.00 to 39.50.
Side Boards 10.00 to 35.00
China Closets 20.00 to 40
Extension Tables 5.00 to 35.00.
Dining Chairs 4.50 to 25.00 a Set.
Couches 6.75 to 39.00,
Chiffoniers 6.00 to 22.50.
Bed Room Suits 16.50 to $100.
White Enameled and Brass Beds 5.00 to 35.00.

Kitchen Helps

A full and complete line of the justly celebrated Edleweiss cooking ware 10c to 1.50.
Rochester Nickle ware in Chafing dishes, tea and coffee pots, syrup jugs and what not—all guaranteed.
Scrub Brushes 10c to 25c
White Wash Brushes 25 to 50c.
Wisp Brooms 10 to 25c.

Kitchen Helps

Floor Brushes 1.00 to 1.50
Wall Brushes 60c.
Stove Brushes 15 to 25c
Washing Machines 7.50 to 9.50.
Clothes Wringers 1.75 to 3.50.
Carpet Sweepers 1.75 to 2.75.
Cedar Wash Tubs, (three sizes) 90c., 1.35 and 1.75.
Painted Pine wash tubs 75 to 90c.
Galvanized wash tubs 80, 90 and 1.00.
Wash Boards 15 to 40c.
Wood Scrub Buckets 20c
Galvanized Buckets, 10 qt. size 20c., 12 qt. size 25c
Fibre water buckets 35c.
Heavy Tin water buckets, 12 qt. size 40c., 14 qt. 50c.
Enameled water buckets 38 to 90c.
Heavy Tin Wash Boilers (with lid) No. 8 for 1.25 and No. 9 for 1.35.
Heavy Tin Wash Boilers, copper bottom, No. 8 for 1.35 and No. 9 for 1.50.
All copper Wash Boilers $3

F. P. PURSEL.
BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

Before that cough turns into a serious throat or lung trouble, stop it with

Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds

It has proved its real value during 75 years.
Ask your druggist for it.

EVANS' SHOE STORE

FALL SHOES.

The assortment of EVANS' Shoes provides a shoe for every need, a style for every taste, a fit for every foot.

Until you have seen these new models, or better yet, enjoyed the luxury of wearing one of them, you can not realize what shoe perfection means.

You are cordially invited to come in and see these new fashions.

The Progressive Shoe Store

CHAS. M. EVANS.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5 1907

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Mrs. H. C. Jones is spending the week with relatives at Benton and vicinity.

John G. Laubach of Benton R. F. D. was in town on business on Monday.

The deer hunting season closed on Saturday. But few were captured by hunters from this vicinity.

George M. Norman of Woodbury, N. J. visited his mother, Mrs. J. E. Norman of Center street, over Thanksgiving.

The condition of Barton R. Bisel who was taken to the Joseph Ratti Hospital a few days ago with typhoid fever, is reported to be critical.

The following letters remain in the Bloomsburg, Pa. postoffice: Mr. Peter Fetterman, Mr. Frank Yoder; Cards, Mr. Peter Fetterman; Miss Ella Freas.

Those Delicious Lemon Pies.

The kind that "make your mouth water" are easily made with no fussing and at least possible expense if you use "OUR PIE" Preparation. Don't hesitate. Try it and tell your friends. At grocers, 10 cents. Everybody is pleased with "OUR-PIE."

11-14-4t.

Miss Helen Peacock, daughter of Mrs. Thurma Peacock, was married to William R. Clark of Riverside on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Only a few relatives and friends were present. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. R. Heckman. Mr. Clark was formerly employed as a civil engineer in the construction of the S. B. & B. R. R. He is now employed in Panama on the canal, and after a wedding tour, will take his bride there in January.

Send Your Cow, Steer, and Horse Hides,

Calf, Dog, and other Skins, to the Crosby Frisian Fur Company, Rochester, N. Y., to be converted into Fur Coats, Robes, Gloves, Mittens, or Rugs. They are the largest custom Fur tanners of large wild and domestic animal skins in the world. Send for illustrated catalog.

11-14-4t.

Slick Ones.

There are tricks in all trades but ours. The curbstone market in Williamsport is supposed to be composed of farmers who bring their produce to the city and sell it direct to the folks who buy it to eat. The *News* tells of a couple of gentlemen who have eggs shipped in crates from New York. They are cold storage eggs, costing in Williamsport, 23 cents per dozen. These worthies dress up as farmers, in old overalls, hats covered with hayseed and straw in their hair (who ever saw a farmer in that rig on the street.) They repack their eggs in baskets filled with oats, and sell them as strictly fresh eggs, at thirty-six cents a dozen. This precious pair recently disposed of one hundred dozens of cold storage eggs in this manner, in one day. If folks like to be humbugged, and don't know a fresh egg when they see it, what's the difference? —*Ex.*

Breweries and Local Option.

The big brewing concerns of the state have been contributing large sums annually to prevent legislation inimical to their interests. It is announced from Pittsburg that a big fund is to be raised to fight the local option sentiment that is rapidly gaining ground throughout the country. The brewers are responsible in a very great measure for the growth of this temperance sentiment. They were not satisfied with manufacturing and selling beer, but they have engaged in the business of promoting saloons. The greed and avarice of the beer maker has created a strong public prejudice against the whole traffic and the legitimate dealer will suffer alike with the low dive keeper.

Schalck for the Bench.

Prominent Schuylkill Lawyer Likely to Succeed Marr.

Judge W. A. Marr, having definitely decided that he will not be a candidate for re-election, but will retire at the end of his term on December 31, 1908, will make it necessary for the Democrats of Schuylkill county to put up two men for judicial honors next year, one to succeed Judge P. M. Dunn, of the Orphans' Court, who died recently, and one to fill the vacancy on the Common Pleas Bench.

It is already evident, from the expressions of Democrats in all parts of the county, that one of the Democratic nominees will be A. W. Schalck. The fitness of Mr. Schalck to acceptably fill a place on the bench is conceded on all sides. He has for years been a leader at the Schuylkill County Bar, appears on one side or the other of nearly every important case that originates here, and is greatly feared by his fellow-lawyers as an antagonist.

That the Democratic party will not lack for material for the other Judgeship is evident from the way friends of candidates are bringing them forth. A strong movement has already set in for the nomination of District Attorney Irvin A. Reed, who will complete a very successful term at the end of next year. James A. Noecker and James B. Reilly are also mentioned for the honor of Democratic nominations.

Responsibility of Parents.

What Judge Hart Says About It.

The remarks of Judge Hart, of Lycoming county, in placing several lads who had transgressed the law in the custody of their parents, with the admonition to watch their conduct or he would send the boys to the House of Refuge, should open the eyes of these and other parents to their responsibilities There are many parents in this city who have been allowing their young children to do as they please, and the result is that these children have become habitual street walkers and corner loafers. The parent who does not care whether or not his sons and daughters shall be sent to the House of Refuge will not make any effort to control his children but will allow them to be upon the streets at all hours of the night, associating with older boys and girls who are always ready to engage in vicious practices. If some of the boys and giris shall be sent to the House of Refuge their parents can blame themselves for their children's downfall. Home discipline is much to be preferred to imprisonment in the training of children.

Stay on the Farm.

So Say Lancaster County Teachers.

At the close of the Lancaster county Teachers' Institute held last week, a series of resolutions were adopted, among which was the following, which the Lancaster Daily Examiner aptly styles as being "good, sensible, practical and timely:" "It is the sense of this institute that every teacher should use his or her influence in and out of the school room, to direct the attention of pupils to the wholesome and educational value of rural tife. The false allurements of every conceivable form in life, to the country boy, can be largely counteracted by a teacher who makes the most of every opportunity to impress the boy with the fact that the vocation of the farmer carries a well earned dignity with it. We earnestly recommend that the teachers present this fact forcibly and use their ability, to the ultimate end of making country life the fascinating life for the country boy."

An endless variety of plates, cups and saucers, cream and sugar sets, chocolate sets, salad and berry sets, mayonnaise bowls, chamber sets, at L. E. Whary's china store.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Continued From Page 1.

John W. Shuman was appointed tip staff to wait upon the Grand Jury. This appointment was afterwards revoked as Mr. Shuman has been summoned as one of the petit jurors for this week.

Peter K. Shultz, of Sugarloaf township, was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury.

The call of the roll of the Grand Jurors showed that they were all present excepting A. K. Fullmer, of Pine township, and A. J. Gensil of Catawissa township who had been excused. Harry Hendershott, of Madison township, was also excused from serving as a juror.

The Court in a very exhaustive and comprehensive charge informed the Grand Jury as to their duties and it is hard to see how they can make a mistake. It was clear and explicit, and provided for any contingency that would be liable to arise in the grand jury room.

George W. Sterner was appointed tip staff to wait upon the Grand Jury.

A short session of the Court was held, in the afternoon, presided over by Associate Judges Knickbaum and Yeager. President Judge Evans was at a funeral and no business excepting the receiving and confirming nisi of the accounts of Register of Wills Frank W. Miller was transacted. After this was finished Court adjourned to meet Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

GRAND JURY RETURNS.

The Grand Jury returned as the result of their first sitting the following cases:

Commonwealth vs. Mike Czeb and John Dudics, assault and battery, a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. William Moore robbery, a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Fenstermacher, assault and battery, a true bill

Commonwealth vs. Charles Kishbach, assault and battery, a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Ray Raber, f. and b., a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Yoskow Ball, assault and battery with intent to kill, a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Michael O'Brien, assault and battery, a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Jeremiah Moyer, felonious rape and assault and battery, a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. George Pursel, carrying concealed deadly weapons, a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Sherningen, selling liquors without a license, a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Andrew Zwonick, assault and battery, not a true bill and prosecutor to pay the costs. Court called the prosecutor before him and sentenced him to pay the costs of prosecution and stand committed until he complied with the sence.

Commonwealth vs. Fred Golden, running gambling house, a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Kline, larcency, a true bill.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Wm. A. Strausser who is charged with an assault and battery with intent to ravish, W. H. Rhawn, Esq., representing the defendant, made an application for a continuance of the case over the term. This the Court refused, but said that it would not be called before Thursday morning.

Marice Lewis vs. Morris Lewis, divorce decreed by the Court.

Dinner sets in open stock, in Haviland, Elite, Johnson's English Porcelain, and Austrian, at L. E. Whary's china store.

"Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl."

That "Might makes Right" will be exemplified in A. H. Woods' new scenic production, "Bertha, The Sewing Machine Girl," which will be played at the Grand Opera House, Dec. 20. There seems to be every reason why this sensational melodrama should become as popular here, as it is in the cities which it has already visited. There is the same administration for excellent dramatic offerings among our local theatre goers as can possibly be felt by outsiders. "Bertha, The Sewing Machine Girl" has four acts and twelve scenes. The action of the story takes place in New York City. An unusually capable company is promised.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers National Bank of Bloomsburg, Pa., for the election of Directors will take place at their banking room, Tuesday, January 7th, 1908, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

M. MILLEISEN,
Cashier.

12-5-4t.

Bloomsburg Souvenir Books, 48 half tone pictures, 25 cents, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY, (NO. 2)

Now I am going to relate to you Bloom people what an old woman used to relate to me when I was yet a mere lad. She lived a very near neighbor but was bred and born on the river bank near Bloomsburg. Her maiden name was Hendershot. Her father owned a river farm and also owned a shad fishery. I do not know where this farm is, or who now owns it. The time of which I now speak, when this woman was a girl, must be considerably over one hundred years ago. The stories she used to tell about catching shad was so exhilerating and exciting that I really longed to be a fisherman. This woman was married to Peter Eveland, whose descendants must now reach the fifth generation. And the Evelands of these ancestors are very numerous. The time of which I speak Bloomsburg was in all probability yet a very small town, and all the surrounding country sparsely settled, and only partially cleared up. Hence the propagation of shad was but little impeded by large catches, or other obstructions.

This woman often told me that the run of shad in the spring was so great that one could stand on the river bank and see the water wave as the fish passed up stream. Her father caught wagon loads of them, and sold of the finest of them for a shilling apiece.

The shad went to the head waters of the river to spawn and returned in June floating on their sides and backs and in all probability died before reaching the ocean. I often heard the remark that any animal becoming reduced almost to a skeleton, that it was as "poor as a shad in June." I often heard people relate that the river was literally covered with floating shad, many dead and others dying after spawning in June. I venture the assertion that were it possible that another run of shad, such as Mrs. Eveland used to relate, moved up the river, the river banks, on both sides would be thronged by excited people, men, women and children, each with some device to capture these finnies, which make such a delicious fry. If you people did not get excited, you are not built after my fashion.

But a hundred years or more is a cycle that has wrought great changes. Of course the improvements in the course of progression have far overbalanced the sporting privileges of the primeval forest and streams. While those people of long ago killed the panther, wolf, bear and deer, and could boast of their prowess and trophies, in exciting struggles and narrow escapes, none of them ever saw a railroad, steamboat, telegraph, telephone, bicycle, automobile and a thousand other good things which we enjoy. Neither did many of them have the privilege of newspapers, books, schools and literature which we all now so highly enjoy.

But I also heard Peter Kase, late of this place, relate that he was once employed on a shad fishery but by whom or where I do not know. I think that he was a native of Danville and brother-in law to the late Chester Marr of your town.

When the run of shad was earnestly looked for in the evening, the proprietor ordered a haul made. The crew with their boats and net, obeyed but not a fish was taken. After a short interval they were again ordered to make a haul, which resulted as before, a water haul. Thus they made several other similar hauls, and got no fish. Towards morning, sleepy, tired and discusted, the crew was again ordered to make a haul. This time they enclosed one shad. In despair the crew threatened to become mutinous, but the proprietor said: "Men, go out quickly and make another haul, this one shad was the head of the school." The crew went out once more, and according to what Mr. Kase said, they made almost a miraculous draft. He said it was all that they could do to land the net full of shad.

It is quite probable that there is a number of people in Bloomsburg, who remember the Hendershot family and the lady of whom I speak. For aught I know, there may be descendants of this Hendershot family living in Bloomsburg. Amos Savage's wife, of your town, was a Hendershot, and as Amos is a nephew of ours, I never inquired whether such is a fact. But oblivion has swept over the living arena of a hundred years ago, and there is but little to be gleaned from the dim past, which is not on record. But we old people, when we were young, and even children, treasured up on the shelf of memory's wall, many sayings and stories that the old people of that day used to tell us. Yes, the memory of the old, departed people is very dear indeed.

I was informed upon the best kind of authority that the the widow of Henry Bittenbender, of whom I wrote last week was not again married after her husband's death. The report was unfounded. My informant said that her maiden name was Susannah B. Keen of Nescopeck. Also that the name of the youngest daughter was Susannah Barbara, and was married to Alfred Merenus of Constantine, Mich. But this family now live on a farm near Lake Geneva, Wis. 7 children bless this union. Mrs. Henry Bittenbender was a most excellent woman, an exemplary christian, a noble wife, a model mother, and a kind neighbor.

This correction I cheerfully make.

JOHN C. WENNER,
Benton, Pa.

Jardinieres, cuspidors, vases, glassware, and a great variety of beautiful holiday gifts at L. E. Whary's.

An Investment Which Will Pay Big Returns.

The financial world has been in such a panicky condition of late that there may be some doubt as to the advisability of investing in stocks, but there can be none at all as to the wisdom of expending twenty-five cents for a copy of the December *Lippincott's*. The complete novel in it is called "The Career," and the author is Kathryn Jarboe, one of our younger writers, who is noted more for the quality of her literary productions than for the quantity. The plot of the story hinges upon the love of a young musical prodigy who has been brought up to consider her "career" as of paramount importance, for her husband, who neither knows nor cares about music, and who places all professional musicians in the same category with mountebanks. Out of the resultant clash of temperaments and interests the author has woven a tale marvelous for its insight into human nature and its delineation of character. "The Career" is sufficiently absorbing to hold any reader's interest, but it will appeal especially to those who are interested in the arts, especially the musical. Among the shorter stories in this issue are "Miss Mehitable's Backbone," by Helen Talbot Porter; "The Pendulum Swings," by William Hamilton Osborne; "An Inevitable Christmas," by Marion R. Oliver; and "A Doll 'Mid Clothes," by Lucy Copinger, all Christmas stories; "The Sword of Light," a characteristic fairy tale, by Seumas MacManus, the Irish humorist; "How Mrs. Carraway Went to the Exposition," by Edith Morgan Willett; and "From the Basket of Allah," by George L. Knapp. Among the essays, that called "Glimpses of Whittier," by Frances Campbell Sparhawk, an intimate friend of the poet, is of especial timeliness now that the centennial anniversary of his birth is being celebrated. "The Doubting Folly," the second of Dr. George Lincoln Walton's series of five popular articles on "Worry and Allied Mental States," takes up others of the annoying minor mental maladies which afflict the sanest of us, and points out methods of cure. Various other features are tabulated in this publication's very inposing table of contents, but lack of space forbids a detailed mention of them. It is an exceptionally good number.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Martha F. Hartman, late of Bloomsburg, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Martha F. Hartman, late of Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, Pa., have been granted to A. N. Yost, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

A. N. YOST,
Executor.

11-21-6t.

That Little Green Ticket

Which has been placed on the

Suits, Coats and Children's Coats

at the Garment Department of The Clark Store, makes you a NICE SAVING on your purchases of these goods. Its just so much money in pocketbook, and they are the greatest Coat, Suit and Children's Coat VALUES NOW OFFERED. Your inspection invited.

THE CLARK STORE.

Furs of all kinds at the prices to suit.

Facts of Interests.

The tea gardens of Northern India entend over 500,000 acres, and they produce 190,000,000 pounds of tea per annum, at a profit of about $100 an acre.

It is estimated that the "Sultana" raisin crop of Smyrna will be only 50 to 60 per cent. of last year's, on account of the destructive hail and wet weather.

Leoprosy in Norway has been strictly limited in prevalence to the laboring part of the community—the fishermen, the boatmen and peasants who lead extremely hard lives.

Chinese laborers in Samoa get only $2.50 a month, besides board, lodging and medical attendance. They want $5 but the planters say that that would make farming unprofitable.

Brittain's new record breaking battleship, the Dreadnought, is the ninth vessel of that name belonging to the British navy. The first was launched about 1572 and was in use as late as 1639.

John Jacob Astor is the largest private owner of automobiles in this country. They number 24; the average cost of each is about $5,000 making a total of $120,000 invested in his machines.

Lord Milnor, the former High Commissioner of South Africa, has received through the Duke of Somerset, an address expressing appreciation of his services in South Africa signed by 270,000.

Baroness Cederstrom, as plain Mme. Patti, has made as much as $300,000 in a single year, though at present, it is said, she does not trouble to make more than $50,000

By a remarkable law of royal etiquet, which has existed for a number of years at the court of Siam, no person is permitted to sleep in an apartment located above that of the King. A deliberate breach of this rule has on more than one occasion been punished by death.

Gerald—"I'm going to kiss you when the clock strikes."

Geraldine—"You'd better do it now; father will be down when he hears it striking."

The Game Warden's Story.

The game warden of Colorado was walking out in the mountains the other day when he met a hunter with a gun. The official suggested that that ought to be a good country for hunting.

"It certainly is," said the hunter proudly. "I killed one of the finest bucks yesterday I ever saw, and he weighed over 200." It was the season when deer may not be shot without subjecting the hunter to a heavy fine.

"Well, that is a fine one," said the warden, "and do you know who you are talking to?"

Being assured that he did not, the offieual said:

"Why, I am the chief game warden of Colorado."

The hunter was only taken aback a moment when he said:

"And do you know who you are talking to?"

The warden did not know.

"Well, sir," said the hunter, apparently much relieved, "you are talking to the biggest liar in the whole state of Colorado."—Kansas City Star.

One For the Mule.

Jurymen who have experienced the misery of trying to secure unanimity in a verdict will appreciate this story. The jury had been locked up for hours. At last the officer of the court was instructed to provide refreshment.

"Shall I order 12 dinners?" he said to the foreman.

"Make it 11 dinners and a bale of hay," replied the weary foreman.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

60TH CONGRESS OPENS.

Lively Times Ahead, with Roosevelt Fighting to Maintain Prestige.

CALL FOR MANY LAWS

Full Senate Will Have 61 Republican and 31 Democrats. House 224 Republicans and 167 Democrats—Politics Bound to Cut a Figure in the Proceedings.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The first session of the Sixtieth Congress opened at noon on Monday and there were plenty of indications that it will be lively from the start. If the President decides against another term this will be the last session at which he can hope to accomplish much in the way of general legislation along the line of what he terms his "policies." After this session there will be left to him only the short session of next year, which will do little besides passing the necessary appropriation bills.

The measure of general legislation which was recommended by the President in the message is very large. It was more than sufficient to keep Congress busy before there was any sing of the demand which has grown out of the money famine for legislative reform of the banking and currency systems.

Considering these facts the stenographers have laid in an extra carload of notebooks, tapped a couple of fresh barrels of ink, and prepared for a season of genuine activity.

Coming just before the Presidential campaign politics is bound to cut a large figure in all that is done. Ordinarily that makes for deliberation but in this case it is more likely to make for inaction. That is because no one is anxious to prolong the session. On the contrary everybody will want to get away as early in the Spring as possible, so as to get into the political game at home.

President Roosevelt is on the threshold of one of the hardest fights he ever had with Congress. The reaction against him has set in at last throughout the country, and Congress knows it quite as well as he does. There will not be this Winter quite the same unqualified enthusiasm over his legislative schemes that marked the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress.

Eighty-nine Senators are entitled to take their seats, of whom fourteen are new to the chamber, and two others came in only at the end of the last session. Seven of the fourteen are Republicans and seven Democrats. Among the seven Republican are three who succeed Democrats. When all the places are filled there will be sixty-one Republicans and thirty-one Democrats.

No business was transacted by either House on Monday beyond the routine of organization. The session of the Senate was very brief, adjournment being taken as soon as the new members were sworn in, because of the death of Senators Morgan and Pettus in the recess.

In the House the session was enlivened by the speech of John Sharpe Williams protesting against the adoption of the rules, and by the drawing of seats. The election of five members from Oklahoma makes the membership of the House now 391, of whom 224 are Republicans and 167 Democrats, giving the Republicans a majority of 57.

Congress Begins Work.

Washington, Dec. 4.—There was nothing unusual or remarkable in the scenes which marked the opening of the Sixtieth Congress during the afternoon, except that the enthusiasm in the House of Representatives was more boisterous, if anything, than on previous similar occasions. William J. Bryan, whose visit here is supposed to be for consultation with Democratic Congressmen as to a legislative policy for the Congress session, in which politics will play an important part, appeared on the floor of the House at the opportune moment and gave the members of his party and galleries a chance to show their affection for the "Peerless Leader." The Senate session was brief but the House sat until after 4 o'clock.

When Senator Joseph Benson Foraker, the latest entry in race for the Republican Presidential nomination, walked into the Senate chamber a few minutes before the hour for convening he was marked in minute by the curious throngs in the galleries. "That's Foraker," the whisper went around.

Messrs. Williams and De Armond protested against the rules on the ground that they vested in the Speaker more power than any one man in a government republican in form and democratic in spirit should possess; that it resulted in making him practically the whole House.

It took a yea and a nay vote to adopt the rules, 17 to 160.

Mrs. Bradley Not Guilty.

Washington Dec. 4.—The Bradley jury returned a verdict on Tuesday finding Annie M. Bradley not guilty of the murder of Senator Arthur Brown.

47 DIE IN MINE EXPLOSION.

The Thirteen Bodies Dragged Out Establish Fate of the Entombed.

Bellevernon, Penn., Dec. 4.—The greatest mine disaster in the history of the Monongahela Valley was that of Sunday night, when the Naomi coal mine, about four miles from here, was blown up by an accumulation of the gas. It is certain now that forty-seven miners have perished. There is no longer hope of rescue as there cannot be life in the mine. The Coroner and his assistants have already brought up thirteen bodies. Not one man who was in the mine when the explosion occurred, escaped alive.

Entry 36 of the Naomi Mine, about 1,000 feet from the surface, is reported by the last rescue party as literally blocked with bodies. Eleven were counted but will not be brought to the surface until Tuesday. The little mining village of Naomi has been literally wiped from the earth, so far as bread winners are concerned. There is scarcely one of the fifty little houses in the town over which the pall of sorrow does not hang. There are but eighteen men left in the village. More than half of these would not go to work because it was Sunday.

ARCHBOLD ON HIS WEALTH.

"I Got It by Hard Toil and Honest Intent," He Says.

New York, Dec. 2.—John D. Archbold surprised the hundred or more alumni of Syracuse University who attended the annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association at the Hotel Savoy on Friday night by making a short address, in which he defended his own fortune from the charge of tainted money.

"There has been a slight reference to tainted money made here this evening," said Mr. Archbold. "I want to say that if I had thought there was any taint on my money I never would have offered a dollar of it to the Syracuse University. My conscience would not have let me. I could not have asked God's blessing on such a gift.

"I have earned my money by fifty years of good, hard, conscientious toil and honest intent in the pursuit of business, or I never would have given a dollar to further God's work."

AOKI CALLED HOME.

Japanese Ambassador Receives Cable Summons.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, has been summoned to Tokio by cable for the purpose, it was announced at the embassy, of making a full report to his Government on the result of his work in this country. It was explained that such reports as he has been able to make by letter and telegram have been perforce not so full as he will be able to make by word of mouth. It was denied that there is anything in the recall to indicate that it will be permanent, although in other quarters there is no expectation that he will return.

It was stated explicitly at the embassy that Ambassador Aoki was not going home because of any strain in the relations between the two countries which, it was declared, were as cordial and harmonious as ever.

The principal matters upon which Viscount Aoki will report to his Government are the immigration of Japanese into this country, with the attitude of labor organizations here toward it, and the difficulty which the Japanese have experienced in handling the questions affecting their interests which arose in individual States.

Footpads Rob Auto Party.

Burlington, N. J., Dec. 2.—Another holdup occurred on Friday near here. Shortly after midnight four men armed with corn knives waylaid near Riverside, N. J., an automobile carrying a party of three.

The four thieves hacked the tires of the car to shreds, and robbed one man in the party of $25 and a woman of a gold watch. The names of the automobilists are not known but they are supposed to be Philadelphians.

Million Offers to Equitable.

New York, Dec. 4.—James Hazen Hyde and other members of the old directorate of the Equitable Life Assurance Society have offered to turn back more than $1,000,000 into the treasury of that institution. It is understood that the amount which Mr. Hyde alone offers to restore is nearly $1,000,000.

Apparently one of the purposes which Mr. Hyde and others in the old directorate have in making this offer is to get the Attorney-General to discontinue the suit which was begun two years ago on behalf of the State against the entire board of the Equitable.

Montreal, Que., Dec. 2.—The Grand Trunk on Friday placed orders for one hundred locomotives with different Canadian and United State builders. The cost will be about $1,000,000, and the delivery is to be completed in the first three months of next year.

FORAKER FOR PRESIDENT.

He Declares That He Will Accept the Nomination if tendered.

NOTIFIES OHIO LEAGUE

His Announcement Creates a Sensation at Washington—It is Supposed to Put All Awry the Plans of President Roosevelt and the Friends of Taft.

Washington, Dec. 5.—In a letter made public on Friday, Senator Joseph Benson Foraker of Ohio announces in effect that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for President and will accept support to that end. Mr. Foraker's action removes uncertainty as to his attitude, but makes more complicated the already involved conditions which the party confronts with reference to the selection of its standard bearer for the next year's campaign. Its most serious bearing will be upon the chances of William H. Taft, who has been accepted by many Republicans as President Roosevelt's candidate for the nomination.

Mr. Foraker's announced purpose of accepting support for the nomination is the greatest political sensation that Washington has experienced for a long time. It puts all awry the plans of President Roose-

SENATOR J. B. FORAKER.

velt and the friends of Mr Taft to obtain a unanimous indorsement of the Secretary of War's candidacy in his own State of Ohio, where Mr. Foraker is strong and where in fact the movement for his candidacy, which forms the text of his announcement, was initiated.

Mr. Foraker's letter is in response to resolutions adopted by the advisory and executive committees of the Ohio Republican League of Clubs at Columbus on November 20. The committees denounced the suggestion that Mr. Foraker be forced into political oblivion and, to emphasize its confidence in him, pledged him their support for both the Senate and the Presidential nominations.

College to Reject Millions.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4.—Swarthmillions which the eccentric Quakeress, Miss Anna T. Jeanes, left to it on condition that the institution give up all intercollegiate sports.

Upon the ground that it would be morally and legally wrong for a college to surrender any of its rights in consideration of a sum of money President Swain of Swarthmore announced to the board of trustees that he was opposed to the acceptance of the bequest under the conditions imposed.

It was stated that the value of the bequest would probably reach $2,000,000.

Paris to New York Auto Race.

Ottawa, Ontario, Dec. 2.—Active co-operation on the part of the Northwest mounted police is promised for the New York to Paris automobile race, which is to be conducted by the Paris Matin. Col. White, Controller of the Police, said on Friday that this force would do all in their power to make the journey possible for the contestants. The greatest service they will perform will be to look after the gasoline and supply stations. The trip is to be made by way of Alaska.

Gift by Mr. Vanderbilt.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 4.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who gave the Newport Young Men's Christian Association $100,000 last month for a new home, as a memorial to his father, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, has given $10,000 to St. Mary's Episcopal Church at Portsmouth.

Gluts Europe's Labor Market.

Berlin, Dec. 5.—There is some alarm lest the hordes of returning emigrants without money will critically glut the already overcrowded labor market in Germany. It has been officially suggested that the Government imitate the American plan of excluding undesirables.

OFF FOR THE PACIFIC.

Louisiana Leaves the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Hampton Roads.

New York, Dec. 4.—The battleship Louisiana, Capt. Richard Wainwright commanding, sailed soon after daybreak on Monday from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Hampton Roads, where she will rest a few days before starting for the Pacific. As she steamed out of the yard the Naval Constructors who had the supervision of the repairs of the big fighter pronounced her fit and ready for her long voyage. The Louisiana is the first battleship of Admiral Evans's fleet to be reported ready for the voyage to the Pacific.

The Louisiana had on board nearly 2,000,000 pounds of ammunition, some of which is destined for the big armored cruisers Washington and Tennessee, the pathfinders of the fleet, which are now on the way to the Pacific, taking the exact route that will be followed by the sixteen battleships when they sail from Hampton Roads on the 16th.

The flagship Connecticut, a sister ship of the Louisiana, sailed on Wednesday morning, and by the end of the week the other battleships in the yard—the Minnesota, Ohio, Alabama and Rhode Island—will also have left. The Vermont, a sister ship of the Minnesota, will reach New York probably on Tuesday but will not go to the navy yard. She will take on ammunition off Tompkinsville, and will then proceed to Hampton Roads.

VOLCANIC STORM.

Breathing Made Difficult by Peculiar Clouds of Ashes.

Nome, Alaska, Dec. 2.—Nome, and probably the entire Seward peninsula is shrouded in an ashy haze, and the ground for miles is covered several inches deep with a fine gritty powder, which is believed to be volcanic ash.

The storm began several days ago, the dust blowing in from the ocean, but at first little attention was paid to the freak of nature, as it was expected that it would soon cease. Instead, however, the fall continued, and after a day became so dense as to seriously interfere with out of door pursuits.

Havemeyer Critically Ill.

New York, Dec. 4.—H. O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, often called the Sugar Trust, has been critically ill with acute indigestion since Thanksgiving Day at Merrivale, his country home at Commack, about forty miles out on Long Island. His condition has been such as to occasion the gravest alarm to his family. On Tuesday it was said to be grave though he was resting easier.

Girl Can't Wake.

Asbury Park, Dec. 3.—Physicians here are puzzled by the peculiar illness of Sadie Garetsky, a 19-year-old West Grove girl, who has been in a state of coma for more than a week. She had been suffering from a cold with a high fever, which developed no alarming symptoms until Nov. 21, when she fell into a sleep from which it has been impossible to awaken her.

Plea for Nameless Convict.

Austin, Tex., Dec. 4.—Gov. Campbell on Monday received letters from Ella Wheeler Wilcox of New York and a firm of lawyers of that city recommending the pardon of an ex-convict who escaped from the Texas penitentiary fifteen years ago. It is stated that the man is now in business in New York and that he has wealth and influence. His name is not given. Gov. Campbell will not consider the application for pardon unless the ex-convict's name is given.

Plot to Kill the Czar.

Paris, Dec. 5.—A St. Petersburg dispatch received here states that the Russian police have discoverd a Russian terrorist plot to assassinate the Emperor, blow up the imperial palace and the Duma, and pillage the Imperial Ban of Russia.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Produce Quoted for the Week.

WHEAT.—No. 2 Red, $1.02½. No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.18.
CORN.—No. 2, 64½c.
OATS.—Mixed, @ 52c. White, 53½a60c.
MILK.—4c. per quart.
BUTTER.—Western, extra, 28a28½c. Firsts,—26½a27c. State dairy, finest—a27c.
CHEESE.—State, full cream, 15c.
EGGS.—Nearby, Fancy, 45a50c. State, Good to choice, 38a43c. Western, Firsts, 30a32c.
BEEVES.—City dressed, 8a10½c.
CALVES.—City dressed, 8a10½c. Country dressed, per lb. 9a14½c.
SHEEP.—Per 100 lb., $5.00a5.60.
HOGS.—Live, per 100 lb., $4.70.
HAY.—Prime, 100 lbs., $1.10.
STRAW.—Long rye, 65a75c.
LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, Per lb. a13c. Chickens, Spring, per lb., a11½c. Ducks, per lb., 12a12½c. Turkeys 14a18c.
DRESSED POULTRY.—Turkeys, per lb 18a20c. Fowls, per lb., 10a14c. Chickens, Phila., per lb., 15a22c.
VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, L. I., per bbl., $1.70a1.80. Onions, White, per bbl., $2.50a4.50.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

Covering Minor Happenings from all Over the Globe.

HOME AND FOREIGN

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

President Roosevelt's annual message read to Congress declared for emergency currency to meet the financial strain and for amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Washington officials saw no sign of unfriendliness in the recall of Viscount Aoki, who said he was going hom eto explain the exact situation in America regarding Japanese immigration.

Sir Daniel Morris, Imperial Commissioner of the West Indian Agricultural Department, denied that there is any yellow fever on the Island of Barbados.

The hold of the steamer Mount Temple, ashore off the Nova Scotia coast, filled with water.

Representatives Hayes and Kahn announced that despite President Roosevelt's opposition, they would ask Congres to put a stop to the further influx of Japanese immigrants.

Harry K. Thaw's second trial for the slaying of Stanford White was set for January 6.

Six high school boys, rivals of Edward Payson Weston, walked from New York to Philadelphia, to see the West Point-Annapolis football game.

Secretary Metcalf's annual report on the condition of the navy asserted that the United States is possibly second and surely third in rank in the world sea powers.

Representative Charles N. Fowler, planning currency reform legislation at the coming Congress session, and present financial practices must be stopped or bad results would follow.

Representative Knapp of Illinois, in an interview at Washington, said the newspapers of the country have a remedy for the increase in the print paper price at hand, being to raise their own rates.

Democratic members of Congress in Washington were not in accord with W. J. Bryan's reported plan of outlining legislation at Washington during the season.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson reported the value of American agricultural products for 1907 at $7,412,000,000, against $6,800,000,000 in 1906.

In Washington the belief is current that Secretary Taft's visit to the Orient, coupled with the transfer of the American fleet, will morally strengthen China in resisting possible aggressions of France and Japan.

Frederick H. White of New York, made a successful balloon trip from North Adams to Fitchburg, Mass.

Gregg, ridden by Saddler J. J. Magrath, of Troop G, Thirteenth Cavalry, Fort Meyer, Va., won the Army Mounted Service Cup race at Bennings.

H. W. Brown, A. W. Tillinghast and M. Forrset, all of Philadelphia, and J. K. Forrest of the home club, qualified for the semi-final for the chief cup in the golf tournament at Lakewood.

In a special wireless despatch it is said that the Mauretania made slow time because of bad weather, but the officers now are fighting hard to make a better showing.

FOREIGN.

Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, one of the chief witnesses in the Druce case, was badly tangled in her testimony, according to a special cable despatch.

Rumors of a plot to blow up the train carrying Secretary Taft to St. Petersburg, caused Russian officials to guard the lines.

Lord Charles Beresford, at a dinner in London, urged better comradeship among naval men, said a special cable message.

The special naval correspondent in England says that the Beresford-Scott incident has now passed into a phase which may lead Admiral Lord Charles Beresford to haul down his flag as commander of the Channel fleet.

French chorus members in "The Prince of Pilsen," revolted at an attempt to introduce American methods, but were reconciled on the promise of better pay for better work, says a special despatch from Paris.

M. Stolypin, the Russian Premier, in his address to the Duma, declared the government would crush the terrorists disorders in the country.

A special cable despatch stated that the Irish linen trade was crippled by the financial disturbance in America.

Germany's socialistic leader declared in the Reichstag that the empire is facing a financial crisis and that many school children are starving. He asserted that evil practices were widespread in the army, but this was denied by the Minister of War.

A special correspondent in St. Petersburg says that a number of men have just been sentenced to death at Vladisvostok for complicity in the recent mutiny there.

A special correspondent in Lisbon says that the situation in the Portuguese capital remains unchanged.

Senor Machado, the republican leader in Portugal, declares that the tranquility of the country is superficial rather than real.

According to special despatches the French forces in Algeria are making determined preparations to meet the menace of a holy war.

Botocudo Indians attacked fifty laborers working on the Rio de Peixo Railroad, near Puerto Union, Brazil, and killed thirteen.

Secretary of War Taft, a special cable stated, had arrived in St. Petersburg and would have an audience with the Russian Emperor.

Paris cablegrams say the airship Patrie has been given up as lost and that the Ville de Paris has been offered to the government.

BIG RAIL ORDERS IN PROSPECT

Makers Receive Many Inquiries—Fight for Better Rail Ended.

Pittsburg, Dec. 2.—Makers of steel rails reported inquiries from several large railroads which had not been heard from before with reference to their orders for next year.

In each case the makers are asked to reserve space on the order books and the information is given that the order will soon come.

Boy Is Family's Hero.

Eastport L. I., Dec. 4.—After his mother had fainted and while his brothers and sisters stood transfixed on Monday evening with fear, Willard Alfreds, ten years old, seized and carried from the house a flaming gasolene stove which, suddenly exploding, might have fatally injured several of the family.

The stove exploded a second after its removal, the burning oil being scattered for several rods in either side. The boy's hands were burned and his clothing scorched, but he escaped serious injury.

Sea Gulls Defy City.

New York, Dec. 4.—Sea Gulls must be kept off the Central Park reservoir, but Chief Engineer I. M. de Verone, of the Department of Water, Gas and Electricity, who is trying to devise ways and means of doing it, hasn't succeeded yet. He wrote to the West End Association about it on Monday.

He said he had hired one man to do nothing else but pick up refuse and shoo away seagulls, but this had failed. "And after all," wrote the chief engineer, "I have been unable to find what harm the poor birds do. The most expert chemists have examined the reservoir and find no seagull flavor in it."

Old Village Discovered.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The engineers engaged in the Chagres division of the Panama Canal have reported to the Canal Commission in this city that they have discovered the remains of an entire village built by the French during their occupation of the isthmus. The village has been buried in a dense growth of jungle underbrush for the last twenty years. It consists of nine sets of quarters for married men, twenty-two barracks and mess halls and a small machine shop.

Child Dead is Brought to Life.

Springfield, Ohio, Dec. 2.—After respiration had ceased and heart action had stopped, Lucille Hudson, four years old, daughter of Edward Hudson, was brought back to life. She had been smothered by diphtheria and had been pronounced dead.

Dr. Louis Syman slit the child's windpipe with a penknife and inserted a rubber tube. After an hour's work, breathing into the tube and working the child's chest, she resumed breathing.

President's Annual Message.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—The annual message of the President was read on Tuesday before the second day's session of the Sixtieth Congress. The reading was followed by the members of both houses with the closest attention and interest. The readers were frequently interrupted by applause by the members of certain passages which found favor.

All-Night Theatre.

London, Dec. 5.—A London theatre manager, Otho Stuart, is going to produce a new play, on which the curtain will rise at the unusual hour of 12.30 A. M. It is further announced that if the experiment should prove successful, the precedent is liely to be followed generally, so that London with all-night theatres, will get ahead of New York which already boasts of an all-night bank and a night police court.

HER MORNING TOILET

EMPRESS OF CHINA IS ROUGED WITH GREAT CEREMONY.

Often Necessary To Paint and Powder Her Thrice Before the Imperial Ideal Is Reached—The Tedium Relieved By Song and Story.

The empress of China is rouged every morning regularly after breakfast until her cheeks flame delicately against the creamy composition with which the rest of her face has been coated. A huge mirror is then rolled to the couch upon which the source of all power in China reclines. Tai Hsu studies the effects of the labors of her young ladies so critically that it is said to be necessary occasionally to rogue her twice or thrice before the technic of the operation quite realizes the imperial ideal. The monotony is made less tedious by song, the narration of court gossip and not infrequently application of her majesty's rattan cane to sensitive surfaces.

The penciling of the eyebrows and eyelashes has had to be abandoned, if we may trust French sources of information, owing to the growing weakness of the old lady's sight. But the lips continue to be carmined. The slightly Western growth of hair on chin and upper lip is dealt with after the fashion of those Western artists who obliterate black eyes by the application of heavy paint.

A wig of extreme lightness, notwithstanding the suggestion of weight conveyed by its crown of black hair, parted centrally, is adjusted to the cranium. The false teeth are nicely established in the appropriate place, one of the most trying achievements of the whole toilet, evidently, as the chronic swelling of her majesty's lower jaw is rumored to be due to some painful experience with artificial dentition.

No attack of illness could be too severe to justify the slightest omission of cometical detail by the several ladies concerned with the empress dowager's toilet. Though Tsi Hsu be so ill that her day must be spent in bed, she is rouged, pencilled and massaged on the front of her back. She emerges from her toilet, we are confidently informed by the French daily just referred to, looking "perfectly natural."

Her appearance, even in the severe stage of the recent paralytic spell, was that of the "blooming matron" in "an autumnal glory of enchanting womanhood." Our contemporary admits that to a critical Western eye the complexion of Tsi Hsu would seem "greenish." But that coloration renders a feminine cuticle all the more seductive to the Manchu eye. Tsi Hsu being Manchu herself to the tips of her extremely long finger nails.

Her majesty wears peculiarly contrived gloves in bed, not, as has been inferred, for the beautification of her supple, delicate hands, but for the preservation of that unparalled length to which her finger nails have attained. The nails will break at times, the phenomenon portending, in her majesty's opinion, a calamity to the country.

By the time the last dash of carmine in the Cupid's bow of her majesty's upper lip has been made appropriate to the charm of woman at 40, the eunchs have begun to admit the throngs into the hall of audience. They comprise usually the privileged ones of the court of Pekin—a viceroy or two in favor, supporters of the four candidates for the post of heir apparent and some members of the diplomatic corps bearing a personal message from his sovereign. The progress of the imperial toilet is bulletined by the eunchs. The fate of a decree abolishing the opium traffic or the promulgation of an edict for which a whole province is sighing may depend upon the skill of the young lady with the rouge brush. Once the wig is adjusted and the empress has passed into the hall of audience—not to be confused with the grand apartment in which the diplomatic corps is officially welcomed—the serious business of Tsi Hsu's day commences. It may be summed up in the word evasion. So dexterous has the aged woman become in the art to which her life has been given that it is a saying in some parts of Pekin that she has ceased to live, but is evading death.—Current Literature.

Steaming Plush and Velvet.

Take a bare ironing board, or even the leaf from an extension table if you do not mind scorching the under side. Put side by side on this board two of the kitchen stove lids; they must be hot as an iron for ironing, or even hotter. Upon these lids lay several thicknesses of cotton cloth which you have previously wrung out in cold water. Have the cloth quite wet, but not enough to drip. Lay the plush lightly over it (nap side up, of course), and if necessary brush gently with a bristle hat brush. Move your material quickly along. The nap, if there is any left, will stand up like magic. The plush, if damp when finished, can be thrown over the back if a chair near the stove until dry. Renew your lids and wet the cloth as often as needed to insure a good volume of steam. Breadths of velvet dresses can be beautifully restored in this way, and as the goods only lie lightly on the lids, no impression of their shape is left, and the work is fully equal to that of a professional.

A Lazy Liver

May be only a tired liver, or a starved liver. It would be a stupid as well as savage thing to beat a weary or starved man because he lagged in his work. So in treating the lagging, torpid liver it is a great mistake to lash it with strong drastic drugs. A torpid liver is but an indication of an ill-nourished, enfeebled body whose organs are weary with over work. Start with the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. Put them in working order and see how quickly your liver will become active. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has made many marvelous cures of "liver trouble" by its wonderful control of the organs of digestion and nutrition. It restores the normal activity of the stomach, increases the secretions of the blood-making glands, cleanses the system from poisonous accumulations, and so relieves the liver of the burdens imposed upon it by the defection of other organs.

If you have bitter or bad taste in the morning, poor or variable appetite, coated tongue, foul breath, constipated or irregular bowels, feel weak, easily tired, despondent, frequent headaches, pain or distress in "small of back," gnawing or distressed feeling in stomach, perhaps nausea, "all gone" or sour "risings" in throat after eating, and kindred symptoms of weak stomach and torpid liver, no medicine will relieve you more promptly or cure you more permanently than Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Perhaps only a part of the above symptoms will be present at one time and yet point to torpid liver or biliousness and weak stomach. Avoid all hot bread and biscuits, griddle cakes and other indigestible food and take the "Golden Medical Discovery" regularly and stick to its use until you are vigorous and strong.

The "Discovery" is non-secret, non-alcoholic, is a glyceric extract of native medicinal roots with a full list of its ingredients printed on each bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. Its ingredients are endorsed and extolled by the most eminent medical writers of the age and are recommended to cure the diseases for which it is advised.

Don't accept a substitute of unknown composition for this non-secret MEDICINE OF KNOWN COMPOSITION.

A BROKEN PATIENT.

Before the Doctor Had Finished He thought His Condition Serious.

J. B. Martin, of Tacoma, owns a mine in Alaska, the profits of which he has sworn to devote to the cause of total abstinence, even though these profits should reach $500,000 a year.

Talking the other day about total abstinence, Mr. Martin said:

"The drunkard is, to my mind, the most foolish man that exists in the world.

"He is foolish and mistaken. He reminds me of a patient of Dr. George Chester's.

"Dr. Chester at 2 o'clock of a bitter winter's morning drove four miles to a patient's house

"On his arrival the patient said:

"'Doctor, I ain't in any particular pain, but somehow or other, I feel that death is nigh.'

"Dr. Chester examined the man, felt his pulse, listened to his heart. Then he said:

"'Have you made your will?"

"The man's face fell and he turned pale.

"'Why, no, doctor. At my age—there seemed time enough yet— oh, doc, it ain't true is it, that——'

"'Who is your lawyer?' Dr. Chester interrupted.

"'Higginbotham.'

"'Then you had better send for him at once,' said Dr. Chester, curtly. 'Who's your pastor?'

"'The Rev. Kellogg M. Brown,' the patient answered in a low, tremulous voice. 'But, Doctor, do you think'——

"'Send for him,' said Chester, poste haste. Your mother, too, should be summoned, also your'——

"The patient began to blubber softly.

"'Say, doctor, do you think I'm going to die for sure?' he wailed.

"Dr. Chester, looking at him hard, replied:

"'No, I don't. There's nothing at all the matter with you. But I hate to be the only man you've made a fool of to-night.'"

Sensation in Court.

Judge—You say he humbugged you. What do you mean by that?

Woman—Well, yer ludship, but if I was to say yer ludship was a 'andsome man, that would be humbugging you!—Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday.

The wisdom of youth looks unwise to old age.

Policies may change, but principles are eternal.

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

TO DESTROY CANADA THISTLE.

Methods of Eradication Which Have Proved Efficacious.

No weeds can thrive if kept down. Some are annuals, coming from seeds and every seed that germinates ends that particular plant if the farmers will but stir the soil when such weeds are in their first stages of growth. Even the Canada thistle, considered one of the most persistent pests known to farmers, though growing from both seeds and roots, can be destroyed if the attempt to do so is made with effort and determination. Known as the Canada thistle, the weed is really a native of Europe, being early introduced into Canada and spreading into every portion of the United States. Experiments made at the Idaho station show that it is not as difficult to get rid of them as has been supposed, although laws passed for its destruction by several States have been of no avail. It spreads slowly compared with some weeds, due principally to lack of fertility in the seeds, most of the seeds being light, only the heavy ones germinating, and they are not carried far. But its progress by means of long white root stocks is rapid a large field being covered in that manner in a few years, and it then assumes a strong hold on the soil. It is a perennial, with slender stems, the leaves being prickly, the heads congregated on the top of the stem, while the flowers are rose purple. It may be carried from one point to another in hay, on the tops of freight cars or by various other modes.

Salt or kerosene, applied after the clump of thistles is cut down will destroy them, but such method is slow and costly where the field is in possession of the pest. Many other methods have been suggested

CANADA THISTLE.

for their appliation. A piece of rootstock an inch long if left in the soil will make a foundation for a new crop. A piece two inches long will grow eight or ten feet in six months and weigh three or four pounds, and from each small piece from 10 to 50 heads will grow. An old rule is to "plow the land in June, drag twice in July, plow two or three inches deep two or three times in August and harrow each time." Any tool that will cut off the tops in August or early in September, will destroy them, as they cannot live if the tops are cut down. Experiments made at the Illinois station succeeded in completely exterminating them by observing the following rules: 1. Cut the thistles when in full bloom, as close to the ground as possible, and then plow three inches deep, sowing millet or Hungarian grass, seeding heavily, and then harrow. 2. In September plow the millet under and then seed heavily with rye. Plow the rye under in May and again seed to millet or Hungarian grass (or plant a hoe crop, such as cabbages or potatoes). 3. Continue the close cultivation, being careful to keep the weeds cut down from July until frost. If frost is not here too soon the constant cutting down of the thistles as fast as they appear will greatly reduce their number or exterminate them.

Not only should every thistle that appears be cut down as fast as it shows above ground but the roadsides must be watched and kept clean and also the fence corners. Most farmers object to losing the use of their land for a year while destroying thistles, and they constantly grow crops on the land until the thistles get ahead. By judicious selection of crops the use of the land need not be lost. By sowing rye in the fall, cultivating peas, onions, early cabbage or early potatoes for next spring and then follow the peas with late cabbage or late potatoes, with the growing of turnips as a late crop, using the hoe or wheel-hoe so as not to allow a sprig of grass or weed of any kind to appear, the land will be kept clean, good crops obtained and the thistles destroyed in two seasons. One of the most progressive farmers in Pennsylvania destroyed the thistles on a piece of land that had been abandoned by a previous owner by growing late potatoes thereon for two seasons, the work required during the second year being only one-fourth the cost of the first year, and he also made a profit on the potato crop. Crops that demand clean cultivation should always be grown on thistle land as the most inexpensive mode of getting rid of such pests.

THEY ARE ALWAYS IN A HURRY.

The Most Noticeable Characteristic of the American People.

"The average American is a person who wants to get somewhere by the most direct method and as quickly as possible," said Ernest Moore of London to the Washington Post reporter.

"That, I think, is the principal distinction between the American and the Englishman," he continued. "The Britisher will go around the block inorder to get somewhere and notice the scenes of interest along the way, but you people want to cut right through the block and think of nothing else but what you are going after. Everything is direct, whether it be in business, politics, or social affairs. For instance, if I make a proposition to an American business man he asks but one question, and when he gets the answer, if he intends to accept it, he immediately says so; and if he does not intend to od so, he replies that he will think about the matter. He says he will think about it in order not to hurt your feelings with a refusal. In England a man may have to wait a month to ascertain whether his proposition has been accepted or rejected.

"This is to be commended, but I doubt whether the tendency to exaggeration in everything in this country is so commendable. The other day I picked up a paper and read in big headlines that the naval review at Jamestown was the greatest display of ships in all the history of the world. The statement was ridiculous. I was there and saw the review and must say that I have seen far finer and larger displays off Spithead, England.

"This exaggeration pertains to everything American. You are so much interested in yourselves and what you are doing that you know little about England. You think that Englishmen have no sense of humor. Americans never made a greater mistake. We don't laugh at everything, but we enjoy a good joke or a ludicrous situation just as much as anybody. And you Americans say we are pig-headed. The truth is, that you Americans are more pig-headed than we are. When you get an idea in your head nothing can swerve you from it. It is that pig-headedness that makes the Anglo-Saxon race what it is; it is sure of itself. To show how insular you are here, an American woman, upon learning that I was engaged to be married, said a day or two ago that she was glad I had mingled with American men in order that I might see how they treated women.

"In my opinion, America is lacking in great permanent national ideals. You haven't found yourselves yet. When you do, you will become a great nation."

Steer Trained to Stalk Sheep.

In a number of counties lying on both sides of the Sacramento River, in the central portion of California, every winter by the depredations of countless flocks of wild geese, which swarm over the broad grain fields destroy the young, sprouting grain-stalks. Indeed, so serious has this annual invasion become that nearly all the large farms have employees who regularly patrol the fields and do nothing but keep the feathered pests on the wing.

One of the most novel blinds or stalkers ever used in that section, or any other, for the purpose of destroying the geese, is that of a Colusa farmer who lives on the bank of the Sacramento. He has a big red steer which he has trained to stalk geese. The steer walks round a flock of geese in an over decreasing circle, his master, armed with a repeating shotgun, walking beside him, but on the further side from the flock.

The geese have become so used to seeing animals grazing near that they pay no attention to them; so the farmer is enabled to get within shotgun distance and pour a broadside into the flock while it is feeding on the ground, and two more shots before the birds are out of range when they rise.

This dumb hunter is held in great esteem by its owner and his family. It is needless to state, and receives the best of everything.

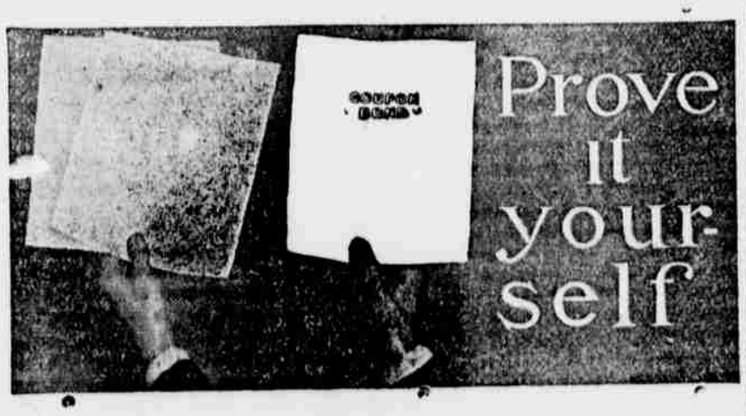
A Disappearing Industry.

Among interesting native industries which tend to disappear with the advance of civilization is the making of "bark cloth" in Africa from the bark of the brachystegia tree, which grows in Uganda, and in parts of British, German and Portuguese East Africa. The natives strip the bark from trees about two feet in diameter and pound it with stones, at the same time pulling it in the direction of the fiber. It is made in sheets averaging six by ten feet in size. The cloth does not possess much strength, and the manufacture of it is rapidly ceasing with the increased use of cotton cloth.

Danish Table Manners.

A pretty table observance in Danish families is for children, even little ones who can scarcely toddle, to go gravely after dinner to salute their parents and say, "Tak for mad" ("Thanks for the meal"). Even visitors shake hands with their hosts and hostess and go through the same formality. In German families that hold to tradition the same custom prevails. When the evening meal is ended the party stand up around the table and each shakes hands with the neighbor, saying, "Gesegnete Mahlzeit"—blessing the food.

The Proof is in the Comparison.



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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1907

Booze in a Car Illegal,

If it Makes Passenger A Nuisance, Company Must Pay.

Judge Lynch handed down an opinion at Wilkes-Barre refusing a new trial to the Wilkes-Barre & Wyoming Valley Traction Company, which was mulcted in $100 damages by a jury in the trial of a case in which Miss Mary Dougher was prosecutrix.

She was a passenger on one of the defendant company's cars when an intoxicated man boarded the car; a sudden jar threw him off his feet, and in falling a bottle of whiskey which he carried was broken and the contents were spilled over Miss Dougher's new silk dress. She sued for its value, and the jury was prompt in returning a verdict for the amount claimed.

Negligence was shown in that the conductor passed through the car several times and saw the drunken condition of the man, and was, therefore, bound to protect the other passengers from any act on his part which might result in injury.

It is pretty hard for a conductor to know just what to do in such a case. It is impossible for him to stand by a drunken man constantly to prevent him from annoying other passengers, as he has his duties to perform. If he refuses to let a drunken man on the car he runs the risk of having the company sued for damages. If he lets him on, and subsequently puts him off when he becomes boisterous, and the man falls down and is hurt, or is frozen to death, there is another case for damages.

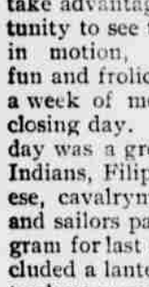
We doubt if there are many lawyers, or even Judges, who would know just what to do in the many emergencies that arise in the running of trolley cars, to avoid claims for damages were they acting as conductors.

The Jamestown Expostion.

Gates Closed Saturday Evening—Big Show Has Been a Financial Failure.

Saturday was closing day at the Jamestown exposition. At midnight the lights went out, the gates closed and the big fair was over. Early that morning big crowds began gathering on the grounds to take advantage of the last opportunity to see the exposition wheels in motion, and a carnival of fun and frolic, the culmination of a week of merriment, marked the closing day. The feature of the day was a great parade, in which Indians, Filipinos, Turks, Japanese, cavalrymen, regulars, militia and sailors participated. The program for last night's celebration included a lantern procession, a motor boat parade, a colonial ball, and a pyrotechnical display. While there has been much discussion of the project of reopening the exposition next year, it is not believed that this will be possible. Already mony exhibitors have arranged to remove their displays and several State buildings have been closed for lack of money. It is admitted that the exposition has been a failure from a financial standpoint, due largely to the failure to complete it on time. The statement that the exposition company is bankrupt, however, is denied by President Harry St. George Tucker, who asserts that its assets are much larger than its liabilities. According to Mr. Tucker, the property is worth fully $2,500,000 while the liabilities are about $2,000,000. If the property can be sold for what it is estimated it is worth, the exposition company will close its books with a healthy balance on the right side of the ledger. Of the $2,000,000 indebtedness, there is a balance due the United States government of $900,000.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY



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Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to all ages and both sexes, affording permanent relief in all cases caused by impurity of the blood, such as Kidney, Bladder and Liver Complaints; cures Constipation and Weaknesses peculiar to women.

It proves successful in cases where all other medicines have totally failed. No sufferer should despair as long as this remedy is untried. It has an unbroken record of success for over 30 years, and has won hosts of warm friends.

Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the causes mentioned? If so, Dr. Kennedy has staked his personal and professional reputation on the statement that Favorite Remedy will do you good.

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One of the most common of blood diseases, is much aggravated by the sudden changes of weather at this time of year. Begin treatment at once with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which effects radical and permanent cures. This great medicine has received

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in two years, which prove its wonderful efficacy in purifying and enriching the blood. Best for all blood diseases.

In usual liquid form or chocolated tablets known as **Sarsatabs.** 100 doses $1.

Our Expensive Palates.

Physiological chemists occasionally delight to tell us that we are the dupes of aesthetic senses and pleasing flavors. Men will pay, they say, half a guinea for a pint of turtle soup which, from a strictly nutritive point of view, is not worth a twentieth part of that sum. Oysters, we are told, are an extravagant form of food, since fourteen of them do not contain as much nourishment as a single egg, while it would require the ingestion of no less than 200 good oysters before the protein equivalent of a pound of beef was reached. Caviare, again, is not to be compared with the bloater as regards its nutritive value; indeed, the latter "offers the largest amount of nutriment for a given sum of any animal food."

It is evident if we regard these conclusions seriously that a large section of the human race is wickedly indulgent, caring more for the palatable than the nutritious quality of food. The same appears to be true in regard to beverages, and even in the case of cigars there is no difference, chemically speaking, between the penny Pickwick and the shilling Havana. The difference of eleven pence is paid for flavor, and flavor alone. Physiologically, it is possible that a "brandy and soda" costing say one shilling is just as satisfactory as a "pint" of champagne at five shillings. Similarly it may be said that a pint of beer at sixpence is quite as good, dietetically speaking, as a small bottle of Chateau Margeaux at three shillings and sixpence.

There are, however, clearly instances in which in no sense can the nutritive equivalent of food and beverages be summed up in so many pounds, shillings and pence. How often it is found, for example, that the invalid may be tempted to take a few oysters in preference to a small beef fillet, or some turtle soup when calves' head, the basis of mock turtle, would scarcely appeal to him, even although it may be more than equal in nutritive value to the only reptile used to any extent as food in this country. When a person refuses to take a given food, however nutritive and wholesome it may be, because it is in many instances probable that if he struggles to overmay prove to tax his digestive funmay prove to ttx his digestive functions and may even cause gastric trouble.

The chemical analysis of food and physiological experiments in the test tube do not take into account this psychical factor of digestion, for the digestive process is well begun when the sight of food is pleasing. On the contrary, when food does not appeal to the eye it is likely not to appeal to the stomach. It is hardly reasonable to conclude, therefore, that the price of flavor is always the price of luxury.

Leper Asylums in Norway.

There are in Norway no fewer than twenty leper asylums, but each contains only ten to fifteen beds. They are situated in country places, and the style of living followed in them is similar to that of an ordinary family in moderate circumstances.

The Careful Bachelor.

He fell in love with pretty maids
And fell right out again,
For when it came to marrying,
He managed to refrain.
Unaffected, he went his joyous way
And frolicked as he pleased,
By pangs of all-consuming love
His heart was never seized.
But when his hair was growing gray
And life was nearly done
He wished a thousand times that he
Had wed at twenty-one.

—Birmingham Age-Herald.

She Knew the Text.

A little Topeka girl came home from church the other day and was asked what the minister's text was.

'I know it all right,' she asserted.

"Well, repeat it," her questioner demanded.

"Don't be afraid and I will get you a bed-quilt," was the astounding answer.

Investigation proved that the central thought of the sermon had been, "Fear not, and I will send you a comforter."

In The Eleventh Hour

(By Marcel Savignon.)

"Why, of course you must come along," said the blind gentleman kindly, "when you are a friend of my chauffeur. Please take a seat in the tonneau. I am sure you will enjoy the ride to Esterel."

He held out his right hand, which was immediately taken by the stranger, who stammered a few words of thanks and handed the chaffeur a satchel, a heavy suit case and a hat box. A little distance off a lady was waiting in silence until the man opened the door of the tonneau, when they both noiselessly and in silence seated themselves in the large comfortable car.

The auto had come upon them at the outskirts of Nice as if by accident and the blind owner of the car had no idea that the meeting had been arranged by Raoul, his chaffeur.

The couple, inspite of their elegant dress and the many diamonds of the woman did not make a very favorable impression, and it was evident that they belonged to the many adventurers who abound along the Riviera during the Monte Carlo season.

The car started off. The blind owner was seated next to the chauffeur and was dressed exactly the same, goggles, leather coat and cap. In the rear seat the man and woman were sitting without speaking.

As they left Nice the chauffeur turned toward Saorge, on the frontier, in the opposite direction of Esterel, where he was supposed to be going. The blind man did not notice it, but said in his kind voice: "It is a fine day to see Esterel; there is no wind and the air feels so balmy. You will enjoy Esterel, I am sure. I love to ride, though people do not understand it, and the ladies at the hotel laugh at me and call me a dreamer. And I suppose that I am something of a dreamer. I love Nature, though I cannot see. When I took my first rides friends explained the nature of the country to me—now we are passing through fields, they said, now we come to the woods, and I tried to remember what I had once seen, for I have been blind for only ten years. Today I know my outo and by riding I learn to know the country. By the noise of the motor I can tell whether we are going up or down hill—and when it runs as it does now I know that we are on the level road. The speeding through the air fills me with joy. it at once stimulates and calms me. If you would tell me of the houses and villages we pass, and which I cannot see, my enjoyment would be perfect."

M. Girard kept on talking, and, because he felt he must say something, his chauffeur's friend said:

'I notice you are a great lover of sport, sir."

At first he had been astonished at the eloquence of the man, now it appeared very funny to him, and he nudged the chauffeur, while the woman had to stuff her handkerchief into her mouth to keep from laughing.

And the car sped along.

They had now nearly reached the foot of the mountains. The country grew rough and stony and the air was quite chilly. Girard wrapped the rug closer around his thin legs. He was now quite silent. Suddenly he raised his head, drew a deep breath and said softly, as if thinking aloud.

"How strange; I do not remember ever having been here before."

Immediately afterward he asked if they were near the woods.

"There is a small clump of trees ahead on the right," the stranger replied.

"Olive trees, I suppose?"

"Oh, no, they are not olive trees, they are oaks, beautiful, tall, majestic oaks, just the thing for a lover of nature like you, and on the left are masses of flowers in the meadows with little children dancing."

The three looked at each other and smiled at the excellent joke.

The blind man shook his head. Strange, he thought, he did not remember any meadows, nor did he now smell the fragrance of flowers.

On and on sped the auto, close to the overhanging wall of rocks. It was a lonesome country, where no one came except teamsters and mountaineers and shepherds with their flocks.

M. Girard grew uneasy.

"Are we soon at Vallauris?"

"Oh, Vallauris is far behind us now," came the reply in a mocking voice.

Suddenly the blind man understood and at the same time he heard whispers behind his back and turned around, as if he could see.

"Raoul," he said, "you have not been in my service very long and cannot know my peculiar ways yet, but in the future you will take me where I tell you to and nowhere else."

He tried to discover where they were, but in vain, and cried:

"Raoul, you are receiving me Where are we going?"

There, again they were whispering. The woman is nervous. She has a map in her lap and is pointing out the route with her finger, while she whispers the names "Saorge, Tende, Limone."

The intention of the three is clear enough. M. Girard always carries a large amount of money. They want to rob him and flee across the frontier in his car, leaving him behind. The stranger is leisurely arranging a loop of a silken handkerchief with which to strangle the blind man.

The intended victim can control his anger no longer. He turns to his chauffeur and cries, "Who is that talking behind me in the car?"

No answer; only a renewed burst of speed. Lowder and lowder grow the voices and Girard shouts for help.

The two men look at each other; he must be silenced. On the left is a precipice. What would be easier than to throw him into it? The chauffeur slofs up.

"No, go on further! Not here!" cries the woman.

The blind man jumps to his feet; he takes hold of Raoul's shoulders, but the chauffeur easily shakes him off.

The car now dashes ahead at top speed. The road turns sharply, the auto whirls around and suddenly stops with a shock. Ten meters further and they would have run into another car, which had broken down in the middle of the road.

"Why, M. Girard! You come like a godsend. Your chauffeur may help us to fix our car. May he not?"

The man is at Girard's side and helps him to get out. The blind man has recognized a friend's voice; he wants to speak, but the voice fails him.

"But, my dear M. Girard, what has happened to you? You are so pale and you tremble."

"Those scoundrels—I mean my chauffeur and the others—"

"What does this mean? Your chauffeur and the lady and gentleman who came with you are running away as if somebody were after them."

"They wanted to murder me and to throw my body over the cliff—me, who never harmed anyone—"

Great tears were rolling down the poor fellow's cheeks as he collapsed and fell to the ground in a dead faint.

"I noticed that your wife didn't look very well this morning," said Nexdore.

"Oh, it's nothing serious," replied Marryat, smiling.

"I remarked that her eyes were very red and tearful."

"Yes; it's merely a case of what you might call 'millinery hysteria.'"

—The Catholic Standard and Times.

The Village Gossips.

Silas Hardacre—"Yes, every Tuesday and Thursday night is 'ripping-up night, with the ladies' sewing social in that town."

City Drummer—"Indeed! And what do they rip up?"

Silas Hardacre—"Carpet rags, pedigrees and the absent members."

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